The North Carolinian.

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One door east of the Albemarle House.

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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1876. NUMBER 49.

The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment

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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

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ACHORER LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
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Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October, County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

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Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

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Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ale Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Parting.

"So far—so far!" Nay, sweet! nor distant lands,
Nor breadth of waters can avail to bar
My love from thee. Alas! 'tis ever far,
To yearning hearts, the smallest place that stands
Beyond the compass of outstretching hands;
And never near—how close so e'er to each
True lovers be—if kisses may not reach
Across the distance. Since harsh fate commands,
Darling, farewell! With tearful eyes I go,
Unknowing when the glad return shall be;
But I will think—to mitigate my woe—
How loving souls of time and tide are free;
And oft, to greet thee, dearest, mine I know,
Exultant, will o'erleap the sundering sea!

THAT HOME-MADE ICE CREAM.

"Good gracious, mar!" said Angelica Crane to her overworked parent, at nightfall of a memorable day—a day that marked the beginning of the young squire's Christmas holidays at home, and every minute of it crammed and crowded with labor for the entertainment in his honor at the Crane homestead—"good gracious! you ain't going to have some home-made cream, surely?" The young lady's nose, which was exceedingly *retrousse* already, was perched high in the air with disdain. "If there's anything I can't abide," she said, "it's frozen corn starch; and that's all you can make of home-made cream, any way you fix it!"

"Hold your tongue, Angy," said her mother; "you're the most onfeelin' creetur I ever see. You'd hev me harness up the team and drive away to town and pay out a mint of money, when I kin jest as well hev it for nothin'. Hain't we got a prime new freezer, and cream and eggs and ice, without its costin' a cent? What more do you want?"

"A prime new freezer!" scornfully echoed Angy. "You'll want half a dozen of 'em!"

"Well, can't I borry 'em?" said her prudent parent.

"And who's going to hang over 'em?" said the young lady, whose stay at boarding school had not obliterated the home dialect. "They need to be turned and turned, and everybody's worn out. It's nearly time to dress now, and you want a little coolin' off yourself. You're as red as a beet."

"I'll stay if I can be of any service," said a voice in the doorway.

"Why, Sally," said Mrs. Crane, "you'll want to run home and dress, won't you?"

"Oh, I'd rather not," said the voice, this time trembling a little. "I don't feel fit for any fun, Mrs. Crane. It don't seem to me I ever will again."

"I s'pose not, deary," said the farmer's wife, with an expression of pity mingled with relief. "It'll be dreadful convenient to hev you stay, Sally, if you kin. There's a power to do yet, and only one pair o' hands to do it. I s'pose you wouldn't keer to go up in the parlor; but the freezers'll be in the cellar, and the heater keeps it nice and warm down there; and while you're a-makin' the cream, you kin listen to the music, and hear the noise and all. It'll come kind o' nice to you that way, won't it, Sally?"

"Good life, mar!" laughed the vivacious daughter; "is that what you call nice? It reminds me of the little hungry boy who went to smell the steam at the pastry cook's!"

"You don't know nothin' about the way Sally feels," said Mrs. Crane, "nor I don't think you could if you tried. I believe you'd dance and whis'le about before the grass took root over your pappy's grave; but Sally loved hern, poor child, and she can't help thinkin' of the poor schoolmaster lyin' out there in the snow, when here he was, only a bit ago, as click and smart as anybody. It's no knowin' whose turn it'll be next."

Whether the good woman had any reason of her own for thus dwelling upon a melancholy subject, it decided poor little Sally's aversion for the merry making, and put to flight the gay Angelica, who was in no humor for red eyes and noses, when the young squire would shortly come, and it behooved these features to be at their best.

But Sally fell to sobbing outright, not giving a thought to the deleterious effect of tears upon her beauty, although once upon a time it was bright and bonny enough to ensnare the young squire himself. Long ago, when he drew her to school on his handsome sled, he made many a stumble over the ice in looking back upon the sweet face under its scarlet hood, the little cheeks all aglow, and the yellow curls wantoning about with the brisk wintry air. Sally's was always the biggest apple from the finest tree in the orchard; the most luscious grapes from the grapery found their way to Sally's desk; and in the intervals of his possessing a penknife young Master Randall left no blunt pencil in Sally's sachel.

When it became necessary that he should be sent to a place of instruction befitting his station in life, and the fiat had gone forth that the dear old days at the village school should become part and parcel of the past; when he must bid good-bye to his romps in the new-mown hay, his races with the young colts in the ten-acre field, his berrying and picnicking, his coasting down the glorious old hill; when he must part with his dog Lancer and his gun and his pony—above all, with Sally—it was a heartrending time. Whatever grown up folks may think of these childish griefs, they are as tough to bear as the heavier ones that come later, and they leave great ugly scars that are sometimes only half healed over.

When Will Randall cut Sally's name and his own deep into the bark of the old walnut tree at the foot or the lane, it seemed to him that the knife went into his heart with every turn of the letters in her precious name. Tears rolled out of his eyes in spite of his manly endeavor to choke them down; as for Sally, she had given way long ago, and, with her sunbonnet tight down over her face, was watering the gray old moss at the foot of the tree with floods of childish woe.

At last it was done; there were the initials linked together deep in the rugged bark; the crimson light from the western sky shone full upon each and all. Will put his knife back in his pocket with a click of determination, gulped back his tears at once and for the last time, and taking Sally from the ground, he smoothed back her yellow locks, coaxing her into quiet with the solemn promise of his loyalty henceforth and forever to the love between them. He declared that the names linked there upon the tree should never be separated while life remained to him, and with many a vow of fealty coined from the books he had devoured among the lumber in the garret, and simple plaints of love brought up from the depths of his little swelling heart, Will bade little Sally good-bye.

But alas for the inexorable decrees of fate and fashion! Seven long years had passed and gone since that last trysting time, and although the two names were still linked together upon the old walnut tree, the two little lovers had drifted far apart.

Young Master Randall went from one place of instruction to another till he reached the *summum bonum* of a veritable college. Taking advantage of the absence of their son and heir, the big folks at the hall went abroad; the house was closed, and although many an apple and bunch of grapes from the old place reached Sally, with the rest of the villagers, she never cared to taste these luxuries from stranger hands. Will spent his holidays away, and Sally would not even have heard the sound of his name had it not been for the sojourn of Angelica Crane at a boarding school near the college. Perhaps Sally would rather not have heard his name than thus from the lips of Angelica, whose bump of reverence was small, and who held the young squire pretty much as she held everybody—important in the ratio that they contributed to her own pleasure.

The acres of Farmer Crane were broad and wide, and outnumbered by many a score those that belonged to the Randall family; it was whispered that even the goodliest property of the old squire was heavily mortgaged to the shrewd and forehanded countryman, and that a match between Miss Angelica and the young squire would not be a bad thing for the latter. On the other hand, these plain folks at the Crane homestead had spared no pains to show their willingness to further whatever plans were made for the joining of these two goodly estates.

Angelica herself had confided to Sally that she had more strings to her bow than one, but that she knew which she preferred, and had often tortured the poor little maiden, when during Angelica's holidays they had spent a night or two together, by reading her, among other love letters, some productions from the eloquent and ardent pen of Will Randall, poor little Sally's perfidious lover. Long after Angelica's curl papers had ceased to rattle upon the pillow, the soft silken rings of Sally's yellow hair were wet with tears of envy and girlish despair.

But as years went by, and old time softened the bitterness of those holiday stabs by dealing others of a more vivid and startling character, when cares and griefs close at hand crowded about her and hemmed her in, she became resigned to this one among the rest, and even talked with Angelica of her loves and lovers with a coolness that astonished herself. There became a less and less grievous similarity in the description of the young squire to that shy, sweet memory of Sally's of long ago. He had now, it appeared, an incipient mustache, his hands were white, he was more and more "perfectly splendid" with every fresh confidence; and this brilliant figure left the old simple, tender likeness all to itself in Sally's young heart, and it became dead and buried like all the glad things of life, along with her father, the schoolmaster, and the pale young mother she could just remember; and as she turned the ice cream freezers that night in the cellar of Farmer Crane, not one thought of jealous spite or envy of the fair Angelica came into her little head.

She did listen to the music, and heard the noise above, and it was "a sort of nice," as Mrs. Crane had said; and as she turned and turned one freezer after another, Sally became interested enough in her work to forget more important trials close at hand.

It made the soul of the farmer's wife glad within her, when she went down to taste the cream, to find it beginning to be all that her fancy painted.

"It's prime," she said, smacking her lips and holding the spoon to Sally's prety mouth. "Jest taste it, and tell me if that ain't fur ahead of Towzer's stuff in town. It stands to reason, Sally; there's real cream in that ar—none o' yer nasty skimmin's! Now keep right on, dear; be jest as keerful as you kin, 'cause now's the resky time when the hull thing kin be sp'iled by a mite o' keerlessness. Jest turn and turn, dear, first one, then t'other, this a-way, and that a way. The idee of that pesky da'ter o' mine a-lin' me only a minit ago she knowed it'd be lumpy and soft! And, Sally, she's the most onfeelin'"—

"It's only her fun," said Sally.

"Fun!" echoed the vexed matron. "Wa'al, it's a mean kind of fun, and it'd sarve her right if she came out the little end o' the horn yet. But we'll take keer o' the cream, won't we, Sally?"

"That we will, ma'am," said Sally, warmly.

"Jest turn and turn, you know," said the poor woman, and went up the cellar steps, not knowing that destiny had some work of her own to do that night, and had ruthlessly chosen the farmer's wife for the agent of her own discomfiture. At the top of the steps she met the young squire. He said that, like the young woman in the ballad, he was weary of dancing, and proposed to have the old game of copenhagen—and could she tell him where he could get a rope?

"Why, yes," said Mrs. Crane, "there's one right down here in the cellar. I'll git it, Will—that's right; hev all the fun you kin; you can't be young but once;" and down she went into the cellar again.

Now if she had only contented herself with getting the rope and handing it to the young squire, who stood waiting at the top of the steps, all would have been well. He had scarcely left Angelica's side the whole evening; he had whispered lots of pretty things in her ears; he determined to tap no hand but hers in the ring. If Mrs. Crane had only handed him the rope without a word! but she couldn't help it, poor woman! it was the fault of destiny, as I said before. Something compelled her to stand right at the foot of the stairs and whisper:

"Keep right on, Sally dear—turn and turn, like a good little lass."

And she might better have spoken aloud. Her whisper was of that stentorian description that it cut the air; it fell swoop upon the ear of the young squire, and presently he heard a sweet low voice in reply:

"Yes, ma'am, I'll attend to it nicely."

He went back with the rope, in a daze. What was to be turned and turned, and who was the turner? What Sally was it that owned that sweet low voice? and what sweet low voice owned that dear name of Sally? Will Randall had been famous at school and college for solving problems; he never would, in fact, leave one unsolved; and presently he slipped away from the rope, out of the room, and made his way direct to the cellar door. He opened it softly, closed it carefully behind him, and went slowly down the steps. The bull'seye of the furnace glared at him as if the genius of fire within was bent upon some spree of his own one of these days; he heard a squeak, squeak, squeak, a little off in the dim distance, and followed the mysterious noise, confident it had something to do with that problem he was bent upon solving. He walked on tiptoe, passing many a coal bin heaped to the top with coal; his locks brushed many a ham and tongue and juicy bit of bacon; he saw many a hanging shelf filled with Christmas cheer; it was fit to soften the heart of this young scion of a noble but impoverished house. The squeaking noise became more and more distinct. He turned the corner of a preserve closet, and suddenly he stood still, because he couldn't go on; his feet stopped; his pulse almost ceased to beat; he saw something that sent the blood flying to his heart—that perfidiously false yet faithful heart. He saw the slim little figure of a woman perched upon an old broken hen-coop, her black dress tucked up out of the water that escaped from half a dozen freezers around her; her little right hand turning one freezer, her little left hand turning another; her soft silky yellow hair all fluffed about her pretty head—that yellow hair that would match exactly with the exquisite color of the one holding the place of honor among all his locks of hair; her sweet lips parted with anxiety for the fate of the cream, as they had parted long ago with a far deeper and warmer anxiety—those sweet, sweet lips! Could it be? Oh, was it his own little Sally—his one, only Sally, the pure idol of his boyish love? Oh, what divine, rapturous problem was this given him to solve?

That pumping apparatus about his heart began to work again with a will. He crept around the preserve chest, between the freezers, and putting one hand upon Sally's lips, with the other drew her close upon his heart.

"Hush, darling," he whispered; "it is I—Will—your own faithful Will. Oh, Sally! Sally!"

Her little falling head he caught in time, and kissed her fainting lips to life. He said more in a minute to Sally than he had whispered all the night above. He decided her fate and his own in the twinkling of an eye, and unblushingly believed he was but fulfilling all the vows of long ago under the walnut tree. As for Sally—shy, trembling Sally—she was in a rapture of bewilderment, of joy and bliss, that is seldom reached by mortals, until suddenly the cellar door opened; then, indeed, the crimson in Sally's cheeks paled, the stentorian whisper of Mrs. Crane was heard upon the steps:

"It must be jest right now. It's bin turnin', you know, long enough now; it kin set by, and Sally might jest as well as not hev a little fun. I lay anything it's jest the primest stuff you ever see."

"The cream is spoiled," whispered Sally, her big, loving, tearful, happy eyes upon Will's.

"Not a bit of it," said her companion, although that cream was certainly lumpy and a little soft, Will declared it the best he ever tasted, or would taste for the remainder of his life; and as the cream was made for him, what did it matter?

Angelica, having plenty of strings to her bow, didn't mourn over it grievously; but poor Mrs. Crane from that time forward bought her cream at Towzer's.

What Is Worn.

Striped cambric for the skirt with checked for the polonaise, make very effective suits.

Ties made of silk thread in large, square meshes, with fringed ends, are fashionable.

Gray and blue and light and dark brown are the favorite combinations for children's suits.

The fashionable skirt trimming is not deeper than ten inches above the bottom of the dress.

The apron overskirt, with long bows and ends in the back, is still seen at some of the openings.

Hamburg and hand embroidered ruffles are both used for trimming ladies' white underskirts.

Sashes made of alternate rows of lace and ribbon, with deep lace ends, bid fair to be popular.

White pique and Hamburg embroidery are used in making kilt-plaited suits both for girls and boys.

A pretty gabrielle for a child is made of Valenciennes lace and insertion, and is to be worn over a silk dress.

Cream colored evening dresses are trimmed with grasses, gray and gone to seed, mingled with red roses.

Parisian dressmakers are discarding the cuirass; their latest suits are made either with basques or polonaises.

White batiste handkerchiefs, with ties to match, have scolloped edges, embroidered in navy blue or cardinal red.

Parisian modistes are making all dresses intended for midsummer wear with the corsage cut to show chemisettes.

Dresses made in Paris, to be worn in America, are elaborately trimmed, but if intended for European wear they are not.

Waterproofs, with sleeves, are made with a slit at the waist under the left arm, thus enabling one to hold up the dress.

The new French kilts for boys have a large pocket stitched on directly in front, just below the belt, on the deep box plait.

The new thistle heading for fringe is made of crimped silk thread, tied into round bunches, fastened on a narrow silk tape.

Some of the new ruchings for necks and sleeves are made of an outer row of cashmere lace, and an inner one of crepe-lisse.

Sleeveless batiste lace polonaises, either entirely of lace, or lace and silk, buttoned up the back, are worn over silk skirts and waists.

A new trimming for linen suits is a heading of linen lace about half an inch deep, rounded on the edge, and brown silk fringe attached.

Dolmans or sacks made of strong black silk net, with applique work of cashmere or silk, edged with a heavy fringe, are among the latest styles.

The Pet Calf's Grave.

A London paper says it is impossible to disconcert a Scotchmen, unless he has been demoralized by residence in the south, and as proof thereof tells the following story: A lady residing near a Scotch city had set her affections on a handsome little calf, and was much annoyed on being informed by her man servant that her pet had been accidentally so much hurt that he had been obliged to kill it. The lady, who had loved the creature too well to think for one moment of disposing of its remains by any culinary process, ordered the man to bury it, and herself superintended the burial. When the chief mourner was gone, however, it forcibly occurred to the sexton that here was a waste of good material, so he disinterred the calf. Meanwhile, the lady dreamed a dream; she saw a round of veal smoking on her servant's board, and, when morning dawned, summoned him to her presence, and explained to him that for divers reasons she desired once more to behold the body of her favorite. Without betraying the slightest uneasiness, the worthy man followed her to the rifled sepulcher, took his spade, and dug; no result appeared, and still he dug; dug on, indeed, till his mistress cried out in utter weariness: "Why, John, you must have eaten the calf." "Deed," replied John, without moving a muscle of his countenance, "and that's just what I've done, my leddy."

A Singular Accident.

A singular and inexplicable accident happened at the plate-glass works at Jeffersonville, Ind. The watchman was startled by hearing a loud noise in the setting-up room resembling the breaking of glass. He feared that all the glass in the room had been broken, and on going there found about one thousand boxes of glass shivered. In the room had been stored about a thousand boxes of glass. The boxes containing the glass were standing on their ends, about six inches apart, and by some means they started falling like a row of bricks, increasing with force as each box fell and going as fast as a railroad train until the end box was reached. Nearly all the glass was broken.

THE LUNATIC BOY.

The Unfortunate Insane in our Hospitals.—An Investigating Committee Wanted.

The testimony before the committee on expenditures, of the United States House, as to the management of the government hospital for the insane, at Washington, was certainly painful enough. The institution evidently ought to be overhauled. But we wish some committee could examine various rural hospitals for the insane throughout the country, and especially the insane wards of the county poorhouses. Such treatment as the poor crazed boy received in Washington is mild and humane compared with that dealt to lunatics in these places in every State of the Union. Such a committee would discover in these "dark places of the earth" lunatic women, often those who had seen better days, shut up in dark cells or cages, without clothing, cold, often hungry, devoured by vermin, besmeared by filth, chained, or, if loose, associating with vagabonds, paupers and drunkards, and frequently debauched and ruined by them. The visiters of the insane wards in the poorhouses of the United States know that there is appearing in them what might be called a new and horrible human variety—a race, the offspring of the lunatic and the drunkard, of the crazed pauper and the vicious vagrant. In these "asylums" men are known who have been in chains and cages for years, some so confined as to be deformed for life; some scarred and marked by fetters and whips, without clothing, and treated during these long years worse than the brutes. Our readers have only to refer to the reports of such associations as the New York prison association, the New York and Pennsylvania State boards of charity, or the reports from every State of those experts and philanthropists who have visited and studied our county almshouses where the insane have been cared for, to convince themselves that such facts as have been uncovered at Washington are common in every State of the Union.

The truth is that the condition of the insane poor in the United States is a disgrace to our humanity and civilization. The wonder is that it has continued as it has so long. Not a year has passed for fifty years in which reports of experts have not exposed these abuses. Such philanthropists as Miss Dix, Dr. Willard and others have spent their lives in seeking to reform them. Our own State board of charities, under Dr. Hoyt, have struggled incessantly with them. And it is only within a few years that in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania a few victories over stupidity and barbarism began to crown the long contest. In the West and South, and a large part of the Middle States, the condition of the insane, where they have no money, is still discreditable to our civilization and Christianity.

It will be said that this occurrence in Washington is different from what happens in county poorhouses, in that the Washington asylum receives pay patients. But it will be found that the management of many asylums in the country districts, for patients of means, is disgraced by the old punishment and restraint system. In England, the old barbaric methods of handling the insane have been given up. "Non-restraint" is the rule. The vigorous exertions of the commissions of lunacy throughout the kingdom have cleansed the "dark places of cruelty" of these abominations. A new and violent patient is seldom confined, or at most with the *camisole* or shirt, but is placed between two attendants, or is put in a padded room, where he cannot injure himself.

Chains and blows, cages and cells, hunger and cold, are given up as means of curing lunacy. The lunatic is considered a patient under a peculiar disease, who can be broken of bad habits by kind and wise treatment, even as a child is. No asylum in this country has carried out the non-restraint principles so far as the best English asylums; but what has been accomplished by a singularly mild and humane treatment at the Willard asylum of New York State of the wildest and most incurable cases from the country poorhouses, shows what can be done by humanity and science combined. Such a treatment as that of the poor boy in the Washington asylum, which might occur in many others, ought to be as much a thing of the past as the pillory, or whipping, or ear-cropping of our colonial days. And yet many a reputable asylum resorts to it. It would be a happy result of this cruelty if Congress could appoint a commission of lunacy which might help to reform such abuses throughout all the States, until every lunatic in the country was treated—as he should be—as an unfortunate and diseased human being. —*New York Times.*

Mud Volcanoes.

The mud volcanoes of the Crimea are situated midway between the village of Bulganak and the town of Yenikale, and consist of hillocks which are of a color between yellow and gray. Upon the sides of the hillocks are to be seen numerous furrows, down which the mud has made its way into the plain, and the approaches to these volcanoes are rather dangerous, as there is a risk of being engulfed in the slime. The largest of these volcanoes has a crater perfectly round and about forty feet in diameter. At the sides of this crater the mud is very thick, while in the center it is quite clear and very liquid. Bubbles of gas, at the rate of fifty a minute at certain times, are discharged from it, and as they burst they emit a sound like the crack of a rifle. It often happens that oxen and camels which have found their way to the edge of the craters have been drawn into them, and the Tartars who inhabit that district state that the eruptions are dependent upon the state of the sea, increasing in frequency and violence as the sea gets rougher, and subsiding as its goes down. Near this group of volcanoes are others which have been extinct for many years, and which are now covered with a thick growth of vegetation. The chemical components are in all cases indentical—sulphur, naptha, and phosphoric acid being the main elements.

Not Known.

Curtis Gould remarks that tomatoes seem to be but little known in England. A friend, noticing that there were tomatoes exposed for sale in a country town at which he was staying, ordered the hotel landlord to provide some for his dinner, and, in answer to the question as to how he would have them served, replied, raw. Imagine his surprise at finding, when the succulent fruit was served, that the cook had scooped out the entire inside of it, leaving but a thin rind to be eaten.

That Animal.

A short time ago, at a school, during a lesson on the animal kingdom, the teacher put the following question: "Can any boy name to me an animal of the order edentata, that is, a front-tooth toothless antmal?"

A boy (whose face beamed with pleasure at the prospect of a good mark) replied: "I can."

"Well, what is the animal?" asked the teacher.

"My grandmother," replied the boy, with great glee.

RELICS OF A DEAD RACE.

Wonderful Discoveries by an Artist in the Caves of the Ozark Mountains.

The Missouri *Republican* says: Mr. A. J. Conant, the artist, returned recently from Ozark mountains, where he passed a week in exploring some remarkable caves on the Gasconade and tributary streams, lying principally in Phelps and Pulaski counties. Mr. Conant about two years ago made some interesting discoveries in the regions mentioned of human skulls and skeletons, supposed to belong to a people who existed before the historic period, and as it is understood that he has been engaged since 1862 in collecting the materials of a work on archæology, it may be well supposed that he is enthusiastic in following up his discoveries.

He and his party first visited Bruce's cave, so named after one of the early settlers, who made saltpeter from the cave deposits. The cavern is in the limestone formation, with an entrance about one hundred and thirty feet in the bluffs above the Gasconade river. They first entered a spacious chamber, but as the passage narrowed, the party were forced to get down on their knees and crawl some distance. They next made a nearly perpendicular ascent of fifty feet, when they entered a large chamber sparkling with stalactites of a snowy whiteness like alabaster, with hundreds of bats hanging in festoons from the roof. Having explored the caverns, the work of excavating begun at the mouth of the cave, where bones and implements were found. They made a vertical section of six feet, and studied the stratification of the soft deposits. The layers changed from a black, rich roil, to ashes, alternating with strata composed of soil and ashes intermixed. It was in these strata that human bones and fragments were found. The skulls exhibits a low facial angle, and the teeth, some of which dropped out, are well preserved. There is the skull of an old man, known from the knitting together of the sutures, and also one of an infant of almost wafer-like thinness, and the several parts separated at the sutures. Beside the skulls were also found arrow and spear heads, flint implements, knives and awls for sewing skins, made of bone, very hard and polished; also the bones of the turtle, deer and wild turkey, intermingled with various fragments of carnivorous and browsing animals not yet identified. Great care was required in exhuming these remains, as the skulls were liable to be broken by the pick.

The second cave explored was about a mile distant from the former, and is locally known as Ash cave, from the fact that there is a deposit of ashes from the saltpeter manufactured there about thirty years ago. These saltpeter operations have so far disturbed the original deposits that nothing satisfactory could be obtained, except one corpse, which was found in a sitting posture, with the knees drawn up on the face. With this corpse was also found the nearly entire skeleton, very much decayed, of an elk or large sized deer.

A Puzzled Boarder.

It was late in the fall when our good Mrs. Middlecrust went down to the market and selected a tub of butter. She always bought good butter. In fact, she was determined that none of her boarders should ever have just cause of complaint against the quality of her provisions.

"Madam," said the market man, "I would advise you to secure two tubs of that butter. I shall have none better, and butter will be sure to rise in price through the winter."

Mrs. Middlecrust bought two tubs, and on her way home she bethought herself how she could contrive to make that butter last through to spring. Ah! a happy thought; she would toast the bread for supper, and butter it herself. Buttered toast was the thing.

Accordingly the good woman set out upon her plan of saving. For tea the loaves were nicely and evenly sliced, gently browned before the fire, and very gently and carefully buttered. As her boarders took their seats, she fancied that one or two of them were looking for the butter, so she smilingly said:

"I have buttered the bread myself, gentlemen. As it was toasted, I thought it would be nicer so."

Mr. Nipkins, a bald-headed bank clerk, wearing spectacles, took a slice of the toasted bread, and examined it long and critically.

"Mr. Nipkins, is anything the matter with your bread?" asked the landlady.

"No, no—nothing is the matter with the bread." And he turned it over and submitted it to further examination.

"Mr. Nipkins," persisted the good woman, growing red in the face, "if nothing is the matter, why do you behave in that manner? I like my boarders to be frank with me."

"My dear Mrs. Middlecrust," replied Mr. Nipkins, looking up serenely, "I will be frank. When I was a boy, if we wished to express a state of extreme mental obtuseness, we were wont to say of the obtuse one, that 'he didn't know which side his bread was buttered on.' I think I must be losing some of my perceptive faculties. I find no fault with your provisions, dear madam; the fault must be in me. I have lived and eaten two-and-fifty years, and for the first time in my life I find myself unable to decide on which side my bread is buttered."

Mrs. Middlecrust left her boarders to butter their own bread after that.

Premature Last Words.

A writer to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells the following amusing story: A single shot, followed by a loud shriek, told us that one of my best men, Bradley, was hurt. He proclaimed his agony with a loud voice, turned over on his back and commenced kicking so vigorously that the surgeon had difficulty in getting near him.

"Poor fellow!" said the doctor, "shot in the bladder. I am afraid it is fatal."

"Oh, my God!" said Bradley, "am I a dead man?"

"Keep up your spirits, my boy. Never say die," said Captain Johnson, kneeling kindly over him.

"Doctor," asked the wounded soldier, feebly, "will you write to my mother that I died bravely, doing my duty, with my face to the foe and that I thought of her when I was dying?"

"Yes," said the doctor, with dim eyes and a husky voice, "I will write to her and tell her, too"—

But suddenly springing to his feet, with an indignant voice he said:

"Why, confound it, man, you're not hurt a bit. It is only your canteen that is shot. Get up, will you?"

Bradley raised up slowly, felt himself all over, and with an exceedingly foolish countenance crawled back to his position, amid the uproarious laughter of the whole regiment.

For months after that, on the march, in the camp, and sometimes in the night, you might hear a voice in one direction demanding:

"What shall I tell your mother?" and perhaps half a dozen responses would be heard, "Tell her I died with my face to the foe," and then Bradley would come out and search for the man who said it.

He seldom found him, but when he did there was certain to be a fight.

FIFTY-EIGHT DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

Life Sustained by Milk and Beef Tea Baths —A Case that has no Parallel.

Near the village of Mexico, N. Y., lives the widow Stansberry, who for ten years has been bedridden of nervous disease. Her daughter Martha, aged nineteen years, lived with her and took care of her. In October last Martha was taken sick with neuralgic affection of the face and head, and supposing that it proceeded from diseased teeth, she went to the village and had them extracted. Soon after she returned home she was taken with excruciating pains in her left side, just below the ribs, which were so severe as to throw her into convulsions, of which she had as many as one hundred in twenty-four hours, on some days. From her side the pain went to her chest, and thence to her throat, and then she had difficulty in swallowing.

From the twentieth to the twenty-seventh day of February she took about one tablespoonful of cream each day, and no other nourishment. With each administration of this diet the patient went into convulsions. On Sunday, February 27, the last successful attempt was made to introduce food into her stomach. On that day the convulsions were so violent that death seemed to be imminent. The sight or smell of food produced spasms, and it became necessary to avoid presenting food to her for a time. At this stage she seemed to lose the senses of sight and hearing, and also the power of speech, and she remained for three or four days in a state of partial coma, after which she revived sufficiently to write her desires on a slate. For the three weeks succeeding the twenty-seventh of February she wrote constantly on her slate about her suffering for food, but when food was offered her the convulsions returned. In these three weeks she slept but very little, and was in a state of high nervous excitement, sometimes ordering her attendants from the room, as she could not bear their presence. At the end of the three weeks she became very quiet and slept regularly and well. For three or four days at a time she was apparently blind, deaf, and speechless, and then she revived for a short time.

At the end of this period (the three weeks) her physicians, Drs. Heaton and Huntington, of Mexico, began to treat her with hyperdermic injections, introducing medications into the arms, and bathing the chest, stomach, and abdomen with milk and beef broth. After this bread and cake were placed in her hands; she sometimes attempted to put the food to her mouth, but all attempts to eat were useless. At that time she was able to talk, and said she would not be able to eat again. When asked why, she said she didn't know, only she never could. From the beginning of her sickness till her death, on April 18, the attendants were obliged to fan her continually; when the fanning stopped she seemed to stop breathing.

Before her death she was conscious, but had been unable to speak since the previous evening. She had then lain fifty-eight days without taking a particle of nourishment into her stomach, not even a drop of water, her only means of sustenance being the absorption of the milk and beef tea, the bathing in which was continued to the day she died. Drs. Heaton and Huntington made a careful *post mortem* examination of the body. No disease of any kind was revealed. Miss Stansberry had previously been a perfectly healthy girl. She weighed about 160 pounds when taken sick, and after death weighed not less than 130 pounds. The physicians think that death resulted from extreme nervous prostration rather than starvation. Drs. Heaton and Huntington and other trustworthy physicians say the medical records show no case of the kind.

Not Like Hard Times.

It did not look much like hard times when the six four-in-hand drags rolled up Fifth avenue. The streets was filled with handsomely dressed women expensively attired; the progress of the coaches interrupted by smart vehicles of all sorts dr

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., May 24, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We do not notice anonymous communication we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the Press, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, also the heading your letter

First Congressional District Convention.

A Republican Convention for the First Congressional District of North Carolina, will be held at Edenton, N. C., on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1876, and be convened at 12 o'clock of that day, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate to represent the District in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed proper. Delegates entitled to a seat and vote in the Convention, must be regularly delegated by a County Convention called by a County Committee through their regular Chairman. Each county of the District is entitled, under the plan of organization, to as many votes as it has members in the House branch of the Legislature.

The County Committees of the counties composing the District, that have not already done so, are requested to call their county Conventions early so as to ensure their counties representation in the District Convention.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n. District Ex. Com.
Elizabeth City, N. C., May 19th, 1876.

THE ATTACK ON SENATOR MORTON —A BIT OF HISTORY.

The Democratic assailants of Senator MORTON made a fatal blunder when they attacked his record as Governor of Indiana, for in all his public career there is nothing more honorable to him in every way, or that furnishes stronger evidence of his administrative ability and fertility of resources, than the period of his service as Governor. The charge was that he had misappropriated or never accounted for the sum of $150,000 advanced to him as Governor of Indiana by the General Government in 1863. In his reply he showed the circumstances under which the money was advanced, the manner of its disbursement, that he had more than ten years ago made a complete and final settlement with the government, and that his accounts had also been investigated by a legislative committee appointed at his request for that purpose, and approved as correct.

The facts in this remarkable case are still fresh in our reccollection. The Democratic Indiana Legislature of 1863 was the most disloyal and revolutionary deliberative body ever assembled in any Northern State. There was a Democratic majority in both branches, and both were ready to sacrifice every public interest and duty to the one object of embarrassing the government in the prosecution of the war, crippling the administration of Gov. MORTON, and encouraging treason both within and without the State. Over and over again the Legislature denounced the general government and the efforts making to suppress the rebellion; declared that the war was hopeless; demanded an armistice; insulted Union soldiers in the field, and encouraged deserters; and finally attempted, by a so-called military bill, to depose the Governor and put in his place a Military Board of men opposed to the war and the government.

After the Legislature adjourned without passing any appropriation bills it devolved on Governor MORTON to raise means to carry on the State Government. This was a trying situation. The Treasury was locked against him and the Democracy had the key. The State officers were all hostile. In this emergency he appealed to the people and to the general Government for aid, and it was given. He organized a Financial Bureau and for two years carried on the whole State government, as it were, on his shoulders, administering it with a vigor and efficiency that challenged the admiration of the country, and with such honesty and economy that even his political enemies were subsequently compelled to approve his acts

WHAT THE PARTY REQUIRES.

The Republican party requires for Congress, for Governor, for President, Republican candidates—not "independents,"—not "Conservatives," but REPUBLICANS, thorough, pronounced, radical. We want men as standard bearers who will warm the blood and bring back the old enthusiasm of the Republican legions. And yet there are those in the District, in the State, in the nation who prescribe as condition precedent to victory the selection of candidates whose very election will be in itself a quasi defeat to the party elevating them. They want men who will not be obnoxious to the "Independent, non-partisan voter"—men whom the wandering political gypsies who have no homes to defend and no firesides to fight for, will support.

Now we enter our protest. While endeavoring to secure for our candidates the non political votes which are few we insist that it is not well to neglect paying attention to the votes of Republicans which are many. There is a class of men who are always on their agitated stomachs begging quarter and promising all sorts of compromises with the enemy. It was just such men which prophesied dire disaster if the party should renominate LINCOLN in 1864 and GRANT in 1872. They wanted a "moderate" man—a "conservative." And as the cry was then, so it is now.

This was pernicious counsel then. It is as pernicious now. Let us get rid of it at once. There is a wide spread conviction abroad in the land that now, more than at any other time for several years, we need sound, safe, reliable Republicans in office; men who will not be turned aside from Republican principles; men who cannot be cajoled, or flattered or intimidated. It is idle, foolish, and false to assert that the mere personal strength can carry any man through, regardless of his political principles. The men who assert that this man or that, by his mere personal popularity, can sweep the field, are blind zealots, who carried away by their own feelings, cut coats for themselves, expecting them to fit the universe. But the late elections all over the country ought to teach them a different lesson. The victories achieved were wrought by Republicans, not political nondescripts. Success came to the party, not because it abandoned its principles, but because it drew those principles like a baldric about it and made them the party shibboleth.

Let the Conventions, then, nominate men whose Republicanism is no more uncertain than their honesty or ability, because in addition to integrity we want candidates who have at heart the broad, grand cardinal principles which lie at the foundation of the Republican party; principles which inspired JEFFERSON to begin a work which LINCOLN and GRANT have completed, and which must be preserved and transmitted to posterity

LOUISIANA.

The recent Democratic outbreak in Louisana and the brutal assassination of colored men on the very eve of a Presidential election, constrains the New York *Herald* to exclaim that "Louisiana seems resolved to detroy the Democratic party." The leaders of that party, while recognizing that the negro has been freed from personal slavery propose to reduce him to political slavery. They were conquered by the riffle; they now propose to conquer by the bludgeon and pistol. Says the *Herald*.

It is time for us to speak with the utmost plainness to our friends in the South. There can only be one end to this shot gun policy. These constant stories of assassination on the Red river, of conventions dissolved by force, of riots with "twenty negroes killed and one white man wounded;" of revolutions like that against Ames in Mississippi. this proscription of Northern men as "carpet baggers" and of Southern Republicans as "scalawags," this assumption that because a citizen of New York removes to North Carolina and dares to go into politics as a Republican he must necessarily be a scamp and only to be treated as an outlaw, this ostracism and proscription, and, above all, these cruel, brutal inhuman murder of negroes that we have seen in New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg and Colfax, and which we now witness at Bayou Sara, only defer a true reconcilliation between the sections. We appeal to these men to put an end to this reign of assassination; for if they do not the General Government will Even if there were a Democratic majority in the House as large again as the present, the people of the Republic who fought the war for the Union would never submit in silence to a union which permits the repeated assassination of citizens for their principles. Upon this point there must be no misunderstanding. We differ about a hundred things, but on this point we do not differ. Unless there is an end to this negro killing; unless this reign of assassins who, whether they call themselves Ku Klux or White Camelias; are assassins, cowardly and cruel. because they select their victims from an inferior helpless, amiable and inoffensive race is terminated unless the best sentiments in the South at once punishes these men and prevents a recurrence of their crimes the strong arm of the Genoral Government will fall upon them. Once compel Grant to draw the sword "for the protection of Union men" and there will be no need of a campaign for the Presidency. Once revive the Sumter spirit, and the delegates to St. Louis may as well remain at home. We all remember how the country thrilled with horror when Lieutenant General Sheridan denounced the leaders of the Cameli a lodge and Ku Klux eands as "banditti." We all remember how the citizens of New York arose in indignation at the "insule" thus thrown upon a people by a millitary commander. But as we read this revolting despatch from Bayen Sara the question arises, "May not the brilliant and illustrious Sheridan have been perfectly right, even in the extravagance of his denunciation, and may not the honor and peace of the nation demand that he go at once to the Southwest to put an end to this reign of terror and death.

"Anything to beat the Republican party" is the battle cry of the Democracy. Wilful misrepresentation and down right lying are practiced without scruple. The field of honorable discussion is being abandoned and the guerilla mode of warfare—striking in the dark, using any and every weapon within reach—is adopted. They are actuated by no higher principle, no grander motive than to destroy Republicanism and thus again get control of the "spoils" of government.

We publish the Address of Dr. HOWERTON to the people of the State, in another column, It is a complete vindication. He was most wantonly assailed, but he comes out of the ordeal in triumph.

The fresh attack on Secretary BRISTOW has only resulted in showing again how some folks will stupidly persist in taking hold of the wrong end of the mule.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE

Dare County Republican Convention.

At a Convention of the Republican party of Dare county, held at the Court House on the 15th day of May, 1876, L. B. Midyett, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. A. W. Simpson was elected Chairman and Edward Drinkwater and Richard Etheridge were elected Secretaries.

On motion of J. W. Etheridge, L. B. Midyett, H. W. Styron, David Lindsey and A. N. Holmes were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. Upon their retirement, Judge C. C. Poal and C. W. Grandy, Jr., delivered addresses.

The Committee submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

We, the Republicans of Dare county in Convention assembled, do reaffirm the true principles of the Republican party has been expressed and maintained from its organization to the present time.

We do heartily endorse the administration of our present Governor, C. H. Brogden, and of the administration of the general Government.

We do appoint H. W. Styron and Wallace R. Jennett, as delegates to the State Convention to assemble in Raleigh, July 12th, 1876, and A. W. Simpson and Walter F. Pool, as alternates to said Convention.

We do appoint J. W. Etheridge, L. B. Midyett, George R. Midyett, A. W. Jones and Edward Drinkwater, delegates to the Congressional District Convention.

We do not instruct our delegates; but we do say that our preference is Judge J. W. Albertson for Congress, and hope our delegates will use their efforts to secure his nomination. Believing as we do that he is our strongest man and more able to carry our banner victoriously through the coming contest.

A. W. SIMPSON, Chm'n.
EDWARD DRINKWATER, }
RICHARD ETHERIDGE, } Secy's.

Proceedings of the Executive Committee of the First District.

Pursuant to call, the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District of North Carolina met in Goelett Hall at Plymouth N. C., on the 16th day of May 1876.

Dr. P. John, Chairman, called the Committee to order. The Sec'y being absent, on motion, L. B. Downes of Washington, was appointed to act.

On calling the counties composing the District, it was ascertained that the following were represented in person or by proxy:

Hertford by J. A. Melson; Perquimans Wm Atkinson; Washington, L. B. Downes; Currituck, Miles Commander; Camden J. L. Chamberlain; Chowen Jos Z. Pratt; Pasquotank, Dr. P. John; Hyde J. L. Chamberlain; Beaufort D. M. D. Lindsey,

The Committee then proceeded to elect delegates to the National Convention. J. L. Chamberlain, nominated Hon. J. J. Martin, of Martin county and J. A. Melson, under instruction, nominated W. D. Newsom, of Hertford. The vote stood eight for Martin, and one for Newsom. Then Elihu A. White, of Perquimans and Dr. P. John, of Pasquotank were placed in nomination. The vote stood as follows: For WHITE, Melson Atkinson, John and McLindsey. For JOHN, Downes, Commander, Chamberlain for Camden, Pratt, and Chamberlain, for Hyde. Dr. John, was declared elected.

The Committee then proceeded to select Alternates. J. Z. Pratt, nominated John R. Page, of Chowan for the first Alternate, and in pursuance of instructions, J. A. Melson, nominated Wm. D. Newsom. of Hertford county. The vote stood seven for Page, and two for Newsom. Page was declared elected. George Mac Donald, of Washington county, was placed in nomination and unanimously elected the other Alternate.

The time for holding the Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress coming up, Mr. Chamberlain named Thursday, the 22nd day of June and Mr. Melson named Thursday the 20th of July. The vote stood: For 20th of July, Melson, Downes, and John. For 22nd of June, Atkinson, Commander, Chamberlain of Camden, Pratt and Chamberlain from Hyde. McLindsey declined to vote.

The following resolution was the adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee prepare and publish a call for the District Convention to be held at Edenton, N. C, on the 22nd day of June 1876, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The chairman and secretary were ordered to forward proper credentials to the delegates elect to the National convention.

On motion, adjourned.

L. B. DOWNS, Secretary. P. JOHN, chairman.

A Call for a Republican Convention for Pasquotank County.

The Executive Committee of the Republican party met at Elizabeth City, May 17th, 1876. Present: Geo. W. Cobb, W. H. Friblie, Henby J. Lane, Caleb Griffin, W. J. Munden, J. S. Wilcox.

Geo. W. Cobb, Chairman, presided, and W. H. Friblie was appointed Secretary.

On motion, there being no township Executive Committees for Newland and Providence, the following were appointed: For Providence township, Barney Munden, Daniel Daily and Jonas Morgan.

For Newland township: Joseph H. Jones, Elijah Edge and Charles Griffin.

It was ordered that the Executive Committees of the several Townships be instructed to appoint delegates, (three delegates from each Township except E. City, and five from E. City), to meet at E. City on *Saturday, May 27th, 1876*, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State, Congressional and Senatorial Conventions, and for no other purpose.

The Committee thereupon adjourned to meet at the office of G. W. Cobb in E. City, on the 19th of August, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of calling a County Convention to nominate candidates for county officers.

G. W. COBB, Chm'n.
W. H. FRIBLIE, Secty.

Sir John Franklin.

History possesses fewer examples of more heroic bearing and self sacrificing efforts for the advancement of the material interests of mankind than that exhibited by this noble martyr in his exertions to make a discovery, which if accomplished, would open to the worldadvantages beyond computation. But how insignificant are geographical discoveries when compared with those that benefit the human organization, showing how in this life enemies may be vanquished how the brain may be invigorated and rendered capable of grasping the most abstruse questions, whether scientific, commercial or mechanical. This can never be the case while the body is enfeebled by disease. The blood must be healthy, all machinery of body must be in perfect working order, otherwise the brain is weak and total incompetency to grasp the great issue of life is the result.

Such a discovery has been made by Dr. Tutt in his celebrated Liver Pills. They have accomplished more good to the human family than could ever have been attained by the success of Sir John Franklin. 48—2t.

To the People of North Carolina.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, N. C., May 10th, 1876.

Under continued aspersions from a portion of the press, I feel compelled further to address the public in my own vindication,

MY PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

My private affairs have been made the subject of newspaper criticism. My personal character has been assailed. My family circle has been invaded, and a lady of my household wantonly insulted in the columns of a newspaper. Thus it seems there is no consideration even for the feelings of the ladies of my family, or my children, since their teacher an orphan girl and my near relative, is made the victim of sneering remark and insulting comment. I presume the general public is not interested in my individual affairs, thore details of my former private business transactions. My character has been amply testified to in open court by some of the best men in Rowan county and other sections, themselves my political enemies. I can satisfy any gentleman who may desire specific information as to my personal conduct and affairs, that I have been guilty of nothing incompatible with the character of a gentleman, as I shall show in this card, I have done nothing unbecoming an officer of the State of North Carolina.

THE CARPET FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

As I was about leaving for New York last Fall to purchase stationery supplies for the State, Maj. Wm. H. Bagley, Clerk of the Supreme Court, requested me to buy a carpet for the Supreme Court Rooms. His requisition, approved by the Board of State officers, as required by law, did not reach me while in New York.

After I had made the purchase of stationery I stated that I wished to look at some carpetings, when Mr. George F. Brown, of Brown & Warner, offered to show me a house, and did take me to a carpet house on Canal street; a salesman showed me a number of carpetings and I requested Mr. Brown to take the number of a certain piece, which I believe is the one now on the floor of the Supreme Court Rooms.

On my return I reported the matter to Maj. Bagley, and the Board made the order for the purchase of the carpet, and I ordered the carpet through Mr. Geo. F. Brown, by the following letter:—

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 5th, 1875.

GEO. F. BROWN, ESQ., New York,

Dear Sir:—Please send 190 yards of the carpet we were looking at.

It is for the State of North Carolina. The money will be paid as soon as the carpet is received.

Very respectfully,
WM. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.

By the course of freight the carpet arrived and by mail I received the following bill therefor, rendered on a regular printed billhead now on file in the office of the Auditor:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 9th, 1875.

Hon. W. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State of North Carolina,
Bought of GEO. BROWN & Co.,
Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c.,
274 Canal Street.

To 190 yards tapestry Brussel's $2.50 per yard, $427.60.

Approved:

W. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.
S. D. POOL,
Sup't Public Instruction.
C. H. BROGDEN,
Governor.
D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

A true copy from the original on file in my office.

JOHN REILEY,
State Auditor.

Along with the bill came power of attorney purporting to be from Geo. Brown & Co., authorizing me to receipt for the money and remit, which I did, sending the money to the party through whom I ordered the goods, (Mr Geo. F. Brown) as per this express receipt:—

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
RALEIGH: Nov. 27th, 1875.

$427.60.

Received from Dr. W. H. Howerton, one package, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, addressed Geo. F. Brown, New York.

For the Company:—

W. A. HAUSER,

Here ended my connection with the carpet transaction, which was to select, order and remit the money for it.

The purchase was approved by the board authorized by law, the billproperly audited and paid. The carpet is now on the floor of the Supreme Court Rooms, and may be examined by any one, as to quality and the price paid for it. I did not charge my memory with the name or number of the house in which I found the goods. I was waited on by a salesman; and whether there be such a firm as George Brown & Co. on Canal street, I do not myself know. The public is now in possession of all the facts in the case. I have given all the information I have possessed on the subject.

BLANK-BOOKS, LITHOGRAPHIC LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES, TAX-LIST PAPER, &C.

Requisitions for articles in above lines of goods, for State and county officers, are made to cover the year from January 1st to December 31st, and it is necessary, and the Secretary's duty to furnish the articles as early in each year as possible.

Orders for these goods cannot be given earlier than October or November, and I have found no book-making facilities in this State to perform the amount of work by the required time. When such books were ordered in the State it involved delay and consequent complaint.

I left for New York Saturday, October 16th, 1875, spending about a week there in examining stocks, and obtaining competitive lists of prices. Deeming their goods and prices most favorable to the State, I selected the house of Brown & Warner, 69 Leonard street, and ordered from them blank-books, lithographed letter paper, envelopes, tax-list paper, etc., *all specially to order* amounting by their bill, rendered December 31st, to $4,513 02.

The goods on this bill were received promptly as billed, in the early part of January last and were bought as, and for, first-class articles.

Mr. John Armstrong, book binder and blank book manufacturer of this city, and Mr. John Nichols, an old book and job printer, were requested by the Governor, the Treasurer, and the Auditor, to examine the goods and appraise their value, which they did without reference to the bills rendered. They say in their report.

We examine each article furnished, and estimated its value according to what we believed to be a fair price, without reference to the original bills. We sum up the value of the articles examined by us at $4,165 27, while the original bills call for $4,513 02, making a difference of $347 75. While a number of the articles are placed at what we regard reasonable prices, we find the charges for the cheaper class of blank-books higher than we think they should be; and it is principally in these items we find the difference in our estimate and the original bills.

In the item for tax-list paper we estimated at the usual cost for blank paper, at a certain price per pound, but it frequently occurs that such paper, being of an extra and unusual size has to be made to order, thus making the cost more than the usual price paid for paper in general use. And this may also be the case in some of the other items where our estimate and the charges differ.

When we differed as to the value of particular articles, we estimated according to the value of such articles in this market.

Respectfully,
JOHN NICHOLS,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Committee.

In the above report these gentlemen say that they reduce the bill of Brown & Warren three hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-five cents, ($317,75) by their appraisement of value, and then they proceed to account for this difference by saying the tax-list paper is of an "extra and unusual size," and, frequently has *to be made to order*, as was the case in this instance with the tax-list paper, blank books, lithographed letter heads and envelopes, thus making the articles, as they suggest, cost more than their general appraisement of such articles.

I submit that the report of Messrs. Nichols and Armstrong vindicates the bill of Messrs. Brown & Warner, and puts an end to all controversy respecting the quality and prices paid for the goods which came under the examination and appraisement of these gentlemen, and I refer to document "A," being extracts from cards heretofore published in full.

MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERY.

For all the articles of miscellaneous stationery ordered, Messrs. Brown & Warner rendered their bill, November 6th, for $2,434 14, which were purchased as first-class goods.

Messrs. Chas. W. Lambeth, of the book and stationery store of Alfred Williams, Esq., Raleigh, and Mr. John Armstrong, were requested as a committee, by the Governor, Treasurer, and Auditor, to examine these goods and appraise their value. They reduced the bill to fifteen hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy nine cents ($1574 79) a difference of $859 35.

In reference to this report, Mr. Armstrong voluntarily states:

I do not consider myself an xpert, except as to that class of pper termed "demy," "medium" and "flat cap" used for blanks, and blank books, and my judgment was confined to them.

Knowing Mr. Lambeth to be a judge of the other articles I left the valuation of the same to him, and accepting his judgment and trusting thereto, I signed the report.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The whole bill for the kind of goods Mr. Armstrong professes to be an expert in, amounted to but three hundred and thirty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($334 25.) I shall, I am satisfied, be able to show that many of the articles Mr. Lambeth valued below manufacturers prices.

THE CHARGES AGAINST ME.

The charges made against me as an officer of the State of North Carolina, is that, through collusion with Messrs. Brown & Warner, of New York, I have defrauded, or attempted to defraud the State in the purchase of stationery. These charges will thus be seen to be only supported by the opinion of one person, Mr. Chas. W. Lambeth. In the standing and character of Brown & Warner, their sworn affidavits, and my reputation as a State officer, all to go for nothing against what Mr. Lambeth may, or professes to think?

In their examination of a bill of nearly five thousand dollars, Messrs. Nicholas and Armstrong practically find no excessive charge,

Had it been the purpose of Brown & Warner to leave a margin for me, would they have made an excessive charge on the small bill of twenty-four hundred doll rs, and left no margin on the large bill of nearly twice that amount? The whole proposition is absurd on its face, and I have no apprehension that the people of North Carolina will condemn me on such evidence until I can be heard in my own behalf before the proper tribunal.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

Immediately upon the assembling of the next Legislature, I shall demand a thorough investigation of all these matters involved in my purchase of blank books, stationery and the carpet, when I shall be able to show by the testimony of competent experts, that the charges brought against me are without foundation in fact, and wholly devoid of even the semblance of truth.

THE WITNESS AGAINST ME.

Mr. Chas. W. Lambeth, has been engaged for a number of years in the stationery and book business, and has been in the employ of Mr. Alfred Williams as a clerk. While so employed, and while Mr. Williams was lately absent, I am credibly informed that Mr. Lambeth embezzled of his employer's money a sum equal to the reduction he made on the bill of Brown & Warner. I get this information from a gentleman whose word, no one I think, will doubt. And this embezzler is the only witness against me.

IN CONCLUSION

I beg to state that I am to-day no better off pecuniarily than when I became Secretary of State.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. A. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.

The following papers are submitted as documents, all bearing on the case, and explaining themselves:

[A.]

STATEMENT BY MESSRS. NICHOLS & ARMSTRONG.

At no time has Dr. Howerton or any person for him ever suggested or intimated to me before, during or since the examination, that I should make any report or statement favorable to him. I perceived nothing in Dr. Howerton's action or words which, to me, had the appearance of fraud or attempt at fraud.

JOHN NICHOLS.

I have read the foregoing statement of Mr. Nichols, and the facts stated by him are strictly correct, according to my recollection. I also endorse what he has said in regard to the conduct of Dr Howerton while we were engaged in examining the bills, and will add that no effort has been made by any person to influence me to make any statement or report either favorable or unfavorable to him, and that I have seen nothing in his conduct or words, which showed a disposition to defraud the State.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WOLFE, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods, Corner Main and Road Streets, Nov 9.

1776. 1876.

BOOMS AND BOARDING

—AT THE—

CENTENNIAL.

I am prepared to furnish good Boarding and Rooms at the rate of $1.50 per day.

Street cars every 10 minutes from my door. A Horse and Carriage for a gentleman and lady, at all times.

F. J. BOSWORTH,
783, South 6th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

49-4t.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Convention, 1876.

The next Union Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers will be held in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH, 1876

at 12 o'clock, noon; and we urge the delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly.

We cordially invite all Republican Electors, and other voters, without regard to past party affiliations or differences, who favor the humane provisions of our homestead and other exemption laws, who favor the establishment of a system of free schools that will meet the wants of the masses of our people; and also all those who are opposed to the revolutionary schemes of the late fraudulent Convention, which proposes amendments to our State Constitution, to co-operate with us in our efforts to put good men in office and retain for North Carolina an honest and efficient State administration.

Let us all in this centennial year of the anniversary of the birth of this Great Republic renew our pledges of devotion and fealty to the Union.

THOS. B. KEOGH,
Chairman.
F. M. SORRELL, Secretary,
State Rep. Ex. Committee.

Call For the National Republican Convention.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud, who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest, who are opposed to imparting the credit of the nation by deprecating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor, who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confined to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chm'n, Rep. Nat. Com.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Sec.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1859. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these. Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a sweetheart, 30c; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Letters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 20c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 0c; How to write who t hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 30c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 20c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 50c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the Old reliables, Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY Why pay double prices for Watches? We can save you one. You can buy $15 Watch of goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1 50 to $2 at a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers, In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Classware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business. Our list of goods would fill this entire paper. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address once H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam'l Chapman Plymouth, N. C.

23-1yr

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly and ratified the 17th day March, 1875, I will expose to public sale before the Court House door in E City, N. C, the tracts and lots of land described in the following list; on June the 5th, 1876,

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 226 acres, owner unknown. Said piece of land is known as the Commander farm.

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 100 acres; the property of Wm. Grumbein.

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 140 acres, the property of Geo. H. Brown.

A lot of land in Nixonton township, containing 150 acres, formerly a part of the Perry farm, now the property of Mr. Larkins.

A lot of land in Nixonton township, containing 100 acres, the property of A. Montgomery.

One house and lot in Nixonton township the property of Ann Underwood.

One house and lot in E. City the property of Osborn Bell.

One house and lot in E. City, the property of Lafayette Bundt.

One house lot in E. City, the property of W. H. Fowler.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Geo. F. Stedman.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Wiley E. Riddick.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Jas. Gatlin.

One lot of land in Providence township, containing 600 acres the property of Wiley Riddick.

JOHN T. PRICE, Sher'ff.

May 2nd, 1876.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use $5,000 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of the 9 machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address, W. F. JOHN & BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois. Box 2,041. 23-1y,

PRICES REDUCED,

New Excelsior Lawn Mower

Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks, New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

Prices from $14 to $200.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Chadborn & Goldwell anf' Co

Send for Circular.

Newburgh, N.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS.
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINT
AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Towel
White Good great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Suits,
Lawns & Saitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twi...
and 1-2 Bl... s,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor for the married and single—a guide on the mysteries of the sexual system, 50 invaluable recipes, latest discovered in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

HOME LINE.

Semi-Weekly Line

between

NORFOLK, VA.,
AND ELIZABETH CITY
AND HERTFORD, N. C.

The Fast Sailing Steamer

Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons's & Bros. Wharf, touching at all way landings, every Tuesday at 6 A. M. for E. City and Hertford, and every Friday at 6 A. M. for Eliz City,

RETURNING,

leaves E. City for Norfolk every Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M. arriving at Norfolk 3 P. M. Pro Rates with Old Bry Line to Balto. Clyde Line to Philaelphia and Old Dominion Line to New York

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Fare from Hertford or E. City to Norfolk, $1 30. Meals 50c. each, extra.

Freight carried at LOWEST RATES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City

H. H. SKINNER,
Agent at Hertford,

ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va

May 3.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness we will compare favorably with any where, and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the amicability of the people, in great fer ility, and arability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement in putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ The name of W. L. CHERRY, Esq., of Pitt, for State Treasurer, is received with great favor. He is a good man and will make a good officer.

☞ In reply to an inquiry we would state that appointments to the United States Military Academy at West Point are made on the recommendation of Congressmen.

☞ Never be above your business, no matter what your calling may be, but strive to be the best in that line. He who turns up his nose at his work, quarrels with his bread and butter.

☞ Just before going to press we received several letters endorsing W. L CHERRY, Esq., of Pitt, for State Treasurer. The current in favor of his nomination is strong and is increasing.

☞ We have had repeated inquiries: "Will the hotel at Nag's Head be opened this year?" Our answer is: We do not know. If so, we suppose it will be publicly announced.

☞ It has been suggested by several leading Republicans of the District that a caucus of the delegates from the counties composing the First Congressional District be held at Raleigh on the evening of July 11th. We think the suggestion a good one.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at, and participate in, the services of decorating the graves of the Union soldiers buried in the National Cemetery at Wilmington, this State, on the 30th inst. An oration will be delivered by Hon. O. P. MORTON, of Indiana.

☞ It would be well for all to know who failed to list their taxes with the Trustees of their respective Townships that unless they appear before the Clerk of the County Board of Commissioners and list before the first Monday in July they will be liable to double tax and fifty dollars fine, or thirty days imprisonment. Let all delinquents take notice.

☞ At the Senatorial Convention held at Elizabeth City on the 24th of June, 1874, the following named gentlemen were appointed the Senatorial Executive Committee of this District, to wit: Josiah Nicholson, Chairman, of Perquimans; W. D. Newsom, of Hertford; W. O. Green, of Gates; John F. Clayton, of Chowan; J. W. Brite, of Pasquotank; A. P. Cherry, of Camden and Thos. G. Munden, of Currituck.

☞ The old Board of Town Commissioners vacated on Monday and the new Board were installed. The past two administrations, instead of increasing the debt of the corporation, have both reduced it. On the 7th day of May 1874 the outstanding debt was $1948 17. On the 17th day of May 1876 it was $1798,-22. On the 22nd day of May 1876 it is $1758 08. The Finance Report will be published in our next issue.

☞ Our friend, Capt. SAMUEL WATERS, has shown us a sample and called our attention to the Japanese clover now spreading over portions of this county. He informs us that it is wonderfully prolific; that it is proving a weed exterminator and that it makes the finest pasturage of any of the grasses. Will some one inform us when it was first discovered here and from whence it came?

☞ The call for the District Convention to nominate a Republican candidate for Congress, appears in this issue of the NORTH CAROLINIAN. The place selected is Edenton; the time the 22nd of June. We advocated a later date, but the argument used in favor of this early day was that considerable time would be required to perfect the local organization of the party in each county before the active canvas on the stump began, and that this work could not well begin until the name of the candidate was known.

☞ A correspondent requests us to give the origin and meaning of the term "Rag Baby." It was first used in the Ohio campaign of 1875 and refers to the doctrine of unlimited inflation, or the issue of an irredeemable, inconvertible paper currency. It refers, of course, to the fact that paper money is made of rags. As for the Republican party, which created the "greenback," it is in favor of protecting them, and of making them as good as gold, and convertible into gold when this can be done without injury to the business of the country.

☞ We publish the proceedings of the Executive Committee of this county and the call for a county Convention to select delegates to the State and District Conventions. Is'nt it an unprecedented step to take the matter entirely out of the hands of the people? Is it a flank movement of the Chairman? Is he afraid to trust the Republicans of Pasquotank in mass convention? Let us hope, and we believe they will, that the several Executive Committees will take some pains to consult the Republicans of their townships and see to it that good men are sent to the County Convention as delegates.

——Since the above was written we learn that the Township Executive Committees, feeling the responsibility upon them, have acted as we believed they would, and that an unexceptionable delegation have been appointed. Thanks to the Township Committees for their manly action.

We call attention of the card of E. J. Bosworth, 783 South 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., advertising Rooms and Boarding.

☞ Specie payment resumed. BRODRICKS & SMITH are making change with specie, in sums less than one dollar. Call and buy a bill of goods at the lowest possible prices and get your change in silver.

☞ A Plymouth correspondent of the Washington *Echo* suggests the name of our townsman Col. WM. F. MARTIN for Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

☞ The Fisheries have closed. Generally speaking they have been a failure this season. It is believed that the herrings have been very largely cut off by the more than usual shoals of blue fish which have infested the coast.

☞ We have a note from Mr. H. T. GREENLEAF saying that his father, Dr. GREENLEAF, neither wrote nor had anything to do with the article signed "Justice" in a late issue of the *Economist*.

☞ We learn from R. M. BUTLER & SON, of Charleston, S. C., that the demand for corn is active; market strong and promising. Sold large cargo of North Carolina corn at 74c, the 20th inst.

☞ The editor of the *Albemarle Times* is'nt happy. He is sorely exercised over the course pursued by the Democratic District Executive Committee. About every column on his editorial page, in his last issue, contains a fling at them. Gentlemen of the Committee, can't you relieve him? Warm weather is here, and the temperature is going up at Windsor, judging from the mercury in the *Times* thermometer.

☞ The Chowan Baptist Association convened at Ramoth Gilead Church, in Newland, this county, on the 16th inst., and continued in session three days. The attendance was large and the interest manifested general. In the absence of Rev. Dr. GODWIN C. MOORE, who has been presiding officer for more than a quarter of a century, Rev. R. R. OVERBY was elected Moderator, W. C. PARKER Clerk and W. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer. There was a good deal of important business transacted and the preaching was forcible, able and practical. Quite a number of the leading prominent members of the Baptist Church of the State were present; among them several of the ablest pulpit orators of that denomination. Those present speak in the highest terms of the good dinners hospitably served on the ground each day by the members of Ramoth Gilead Church.

☞ At the request of the Stewards of the Methodist Church and of many of our citizens, Rev. G. E. Booker, of Suffork, Va., delivered his famous lecture on the "Girl of the Period" at Bunnell's Hall last Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Methodist parsonage fund. We regret that serious indisposition prevented us from being present. This lecture has been highly commended by the press of our sister State, and our people who heard it unite in pronouncing it one of the most beautiful, witty and eloquent productions to which it has ever been their good fortune to listen. The true state of woman in the social scale, her powers and weakness, and the difference between a character formed of refined gold on the one hand, and glittering tinsel on the other, were portrayed in sentences full of power and beauty. The Lecturer took off "the Girl of the Period," the gilded butterfly of society inimitably and his audience attested their appreciation and amusement by much hearty laughter and applause. The many friends of Mr. Booker, whose admiration and esteem he won by his talent and piety as pastor of the Methodist Church here, hope that he may be induced to repeat his lecture at no distant day. We think we can safely promise him an immense audience.

Local Briefs.

Republican Star Lodge of G. U. O. of O. F., of this place will celebrate their seventh anniversary on the 12th of June.

—"What's your business, sir?" was the question asked on Water street the other day. "A conchologist-" "What's that?" "I opens clams."—"The money that chinks" hasn't deafened us by its noise as yet. Still we hope to hear its 'silver" chimes in due course of events. No objection, however, to receive a few more "shin plasters."—Strawberries and cream the past week.—Advertise in the CAROLINIAN.—Let us have fifteen hundred more subscribers for the campaign.—J. P. WHEDBEE Esq., has shown us a beautiful specimen of the Vertebra of what is supposed to have been a "Sea Serpent," picked up on the beach near Roanoke Island by C. MEEKINS. From the specimen it must have been a monster.—The Board of Commissioners sat at their office on Monday and Tuesday to hear complaints in regard to errors in valuations, etc.—The Band is one of the institutions of our town Their Hall is just opposite our office and the music they discourse is full of melody.—Mayor BRADFORD was installed and his new Board of Commissioners sworn in on Monday night. The election of town officers was postponed to next Monday night.—Corn is growing rapidly and the farmers are busy.—Rev. JOHN KERNAN and Col. W. F. MARTIN have been absent the past week attending the Episcopal Convention.—The kind remembrances of Mrs. ALBERTSON, of the "Albemarle House," in the way of a large plate of luscious strawberries, with all the accompaniments, was highly appreciated by the editor yesterday.—PHILIP CREECY and LAFAYETTE CREECY, with their wives, from Pennsylvania, spent a few days on a visit here this week. They left this morning. They expressed themselves pleased with our country.—ISAAC WHEEDBEE escaped jail last week. He was committed on a charge of larceny —Judge ALBERTSON reached here yesterday on his return from the Centennial.—The "Sociable" at Mrs. DR. JOHN,s to-night.

Local Port-Folio.

Hand spikes—long finger nails. Something that can be borrowed without giving security—trouble. The part of speech most distasteful to lovers—the third person. Men of decision—judges. Lying in wait—false scales. A matter of interest—a coupon. A glittering generality—this silver business. The first science a driver teaches his mule—geeology. A typographical error—an ignorant youth trying to learn the printing business.

Neighboring Counties.

CHOWAN.—The Republicans of Chowan held their County Convention to elect delegates on the 3rd of June.

HERTFORD.—The Hertford County Regeblican Convention to select delegates to the State and District Conventions will be held on the 6th of June.

BERTIE.—The Grand United Order of Love and Charity held their regular session at Windsor last week Emanuel Davis, of Elizabeth City, was elected Supreme Grand of the Order for the State. The next meeting will be held at South Mills in September.

PERQUIMANS.—A boy was bitten by a mad dog last Friday, at Hertford. The dog was killed.—Mrs Thos. G. Skinner, died on Monday evening. She was a most excellent lady.—Rev. Geo. E. Booker delivered his lecture on "The Girl of the Period," here last Wednesday.

HYDE.—Miss Hettie Simmons, on Juniper Bay, near Lake Comfort, dreamed some four weeks ago that she would only live three weeks. The dream strongly impressed her and she told the family about it. On the night of the expiration of the three weeks, on retiring, she told her sister that she wished to be shrouded in a certain dress when she died. A little before midnight her father and sister were aroused by her struggles. They found her insensible. She died before medical aid could be obtained. She was about twenty years of age. A remarkable case.

BEAUFORT.—On the 10th inst., Miss Kate Hodges, near Washington, died from the effects of an over dose of laudanum. About dinner time on that day she told some of the family that she soon expected to die and even gave directions as to how and where she desired to be buried. She soon went to her room and in the evening was found in a dying condition. She had taken two ounces of laudanum and some morphine. She was about 17 years of age.

Business Locals.

The "Home me" is popular because quick and cheap.

Kid gloves in new shades at "rocky bottom" prices, at Fowler's.

Open and shut Japanese fans 10 cts. at the cash and one price store.

These are not flush times, and patched trousers, and turned garments, are the really consistent and natural result. Economical, home-made dresses are now the rule rather than the exception, and serve to show not the great popular drift, but also the very important part which "Domestic Paper Fashions" sustain in the economy of the household.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40 000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J, and not one have reported a single failure, in every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, J. Q. ETHERIDGE, & BRO. and get this Medicine; or inquire about it. Regular size 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve every case. Don't neglect your cough. For sale by HENRY HOOPER, Edenton, N. C. J. W. TURNER, Hertford N. C. tf.

POLITICAL.

The Century of Independence embraces a collection from official sources of the most important documents and statistics connected with the political history of America; also, a chronological record of the principal events from its discovery to the present time, with biographical and historical sketches, etc. Printed in German and English. Nearly 600 pages. Price $2.00. Send for terms to agents.
L. S. MORROW, Indianapolis, Ind. 5t.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair. offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 29, '76—1yr.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
191 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6 m

BIXBY'S "BEST" BLACKING.

A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, as an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

NOTICE.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by accepting our "Standard" Blacking in place of "Best," The Standard has the label stamped into the tin cover.

This brand is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior to our "Best."

Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save its entire cost in the wear of your boots and shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS

TRY BIXBY'S

French Laundry Blue,

IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package, and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Powder in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND **BOOK of SECRETS** DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system. Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 310 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cure Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,
Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILL GEARING, MILL MACHINERY, SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

1847—ROGERS BROTHERS—XII

N. B.—This great improvement in Plated Spoons and Forks is applied to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as used. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made on this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated per cent heavier than the ordinary standard.

☞ First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

SILVER PLATED WARE

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured By The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

J. F. SANDERS. J. W. SAWYER. A. LUTIN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Repairing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

April 26th, 1876-tf.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALLIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will be to leave notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His Shop and Ware Rooms are on Fearing-haus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

Commissioners Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners for Pasquotank County, will meet at the Court House in the town of E. City on the 4th Monday in May 1876, (being the 22nd day of the month), and set two days, for the purpose of revising the tax lists and valuation reported to them for 1876, and otherwise equalize the same. At which time and place, any and all persons having any complaint, as to the valuation of their property or the amount of tax charged against them, can appear and be heard by the Board in regard thereto. Any failing to list with the Assessors in their Township before they return their list to this Board, can do so by applying to this Board, up to the 1st Monday in July next. After 1st Monday in July next, they will be liable to double Tax, and Fifty Dollars fine, or 30 days imprisonment. The Commissioners must enforce the law.

P. JOHN,
Ch'm Board County Com.

May 3.

AGENTS, NEW BOOK,

Which in thrilling interest, sterling merito elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "THE THING" for the Centennial period—takes on sight.

The *North American Review* says it is "deserving of unqualified praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularity"; the *Dubuque Times* says "this is a work in which thousands of the American People will be glad to possess"; the *Detroit Advertiser* calls it *just such a book as ought to be published.*" Any active man or woman of good address can secure large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York. 45 8.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

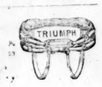
Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

S. BROWN, Prop'r

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.,



334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

Prof. W. H. BUNHAM, M. D.
March 8, 1876.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

SAFES
STANDARD
SCALES

STANDARD
Fire and Burglar
SAFES.
Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track
SCALES.
Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.
Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other goods as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornice, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

49—tf.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing &c., and in the Grocery Department will be found Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, & at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Barley Rose and Peach Blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents

Sent free for two stamps. Address,
St. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
St. Joseph, Mo.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to Bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

J. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

T ... on the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road ... ally (Sundays excepted) as follows:

MAIL TRAIN

Leave Raleigh	5 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	2.30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon	2.50 P. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	9.45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

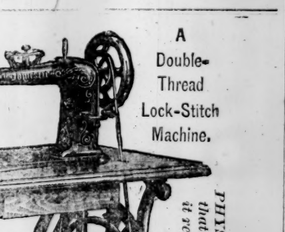
Leave Raleigh	5.15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	5.1 P. M.
Leaves Weldon	2.20 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh	2.40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
Gen'l Superintendent

GOOD NEWS!



The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, & at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Barley Rose and Peach Blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST

STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & confectionery Store

... Cakes and Confectionery ... Bread, Cakes and Pies on ... reasonable terms. Come ... WILLIAM S. ...

Thankful ... Elizabeth City, ... House, Sign ... AND ... ORNAMENTAL Painting ... reputation as a Painter ... is solicited. Shop ... with which he ... patronage. ... be happy ... patronage.

JAMES E. BUTLER,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Manufacturer of any Kind of a Vehicle would do well to give me a call.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and ... Give me a call.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Horses promptly accommodated at all times and reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

Near Brother's Livery Stables

ATLANTIC HOTEL,

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth ... 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

June 15th, 875.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Harrowing Wheat in Spring.

The advantage of harrowing wheat lands thoroughly in the spring, as soon as the ground becomes dry enough to prevent the horses from sinking into it, the *Country Gentleman* tells us, is known to many farmers who have practiced it, but is unknown to the majority. Wheat is usually sown in September, upon well prepared land. This land is left there subject to all the storms of rain and snow, and the dry weather in succeeding spring, until after the wheat is harvested. In consequence, the land becomes in May and June nearly as hard as a meadow. At a season of the year when the plants are in the greatest vigor of growth, the land is so hard as not to give one-half the nourishment it would if kept mellow by any process. Suppose, for instance, corn should be planted in the fall, under similar conditions with wheat, and that the winter did not injure it; and that it were left without cultivation of any sort until harvested; it is evident that the yield would be diminished over one-half; in fact, the yield would probably be so light and poor as to be almost worthless.

Now, wheat, from many experiments in its cultivation by hand in England, shows as great sensitiveness to cultivation as corn; the yield, by careful hand cultivation, being increased to sixty, and in some instances eighty bushels per acre. Now, a thorough harrowing of wheat in the spring, in a very inexpensive manner, performs the cultivation nearly as well as when done by hand. If the crust formed by the winter snows and spring rains is thoroughly broken, and the ground to the depth of two or more inches well pulverized, the effect upon the wheat is almost like magic. It starts into the most vigorous growth, and in a few weeks has nearly or quite doubled in size the wheat not harrowed. In pieces of wheat which have come under the writer's observation, which were harrowed in strips, that is, one strip not harrowed at all, and other strips on each side thoroughly harrowed, in the early part of June, the harrowed wheat stood fully one foot higher than the unharrowed at each side, and in every way was strikingly ranker and more vigorous. Mr. Robert J. Swan, of Geneva, N. Y., who has heavy clay land, says he has harrowed his wheat for four years and finds the yield to be increased fully ten bushels per acre. Byram Moulton, of Alexander, N. Y., harvested from fifty acres 1,600 bushels of wheat. His neighbors only obtained about ten bushels per acre. The only difference in land or treatment was that Moulton's wheat was thoroughly harrowed with the same implement in the spring and his neighbors' was not.

The Housekeeper.

RICE PUDDING.—Place in an earthern dish four ounces rice, three pints of milk, cold; six ounces sugar, half a lemon rind grated; bake two hours; stir occasionally for the first hour and a quarter, then let it finish without disturbing, taking care it does not burn.

POTATO SAUCES.—Cut in medium thick slices five or six cold boiled potatoes; put into a frying pan one ounce butter and one ounce beef dripping; when melted throw in the slices of potatoes, with salt and white pepper to taste, and when nicely browned add one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley; serve on a side dish piled up high.

SARATOGA POTATOES.—Slice exceedingly thin about one potato to each person, with a knife or a plane of wood with a knife inserted horizontally for the purpose; well wash them in two or three waters, lay them over night in plenty of ice cold water; in the morning drain them carefully free of all water, and fry them in plenty of fat, heated smoking hot for the purpose, a beautiful buff color.

GRAHAM GEMS.—Four ounces of flour, eight ounces of Graham meal, tablespoonful of sugar, good pinch salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, sifted with the dry flour twice, place in a bowl, add two well beaten eggs, and enough milk to make a firm batter, care being taken that only just enough mixing in incorporate the ingredients is all that is required; bake in gem pans, in a rather warm oven.

Apple sauce or stewed apples are made any length of time before using. The practice of some housekeepers to make enough sauce to last them a week is objectionable in the extreme. In our estimation it is only good made three or four hours before using; highly flavored apples are best. Peel, core and quarter six apples, place them in a well scalded stone jar, put one gill of water boiling on them, cover them tight, and cook them as fast as possible. As soon as they are cooked, take them up and press through a fine sieve or collander; add to them six ounces of granulated sugar, and little nutmeg.

Hog Cholera in Illinois.

The best estimates that can be made place the loss to the State of Illinois during the past season from hog cholera at $10,000,000, over 700,000 animals having died of that disease. Public attention is naturally directed to the subject of remedies, and a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* sums up the cause and cure as follows:

1. Hog cholera is a matter of bad blood, which comes of food deficient in albuminous or nitrogenous matters and in the phosphates, that is of a too exclusively corn or carbonaceous diet.

2. It can be cured or prevented, by a timely change to a diet rich in nitrogen and the phosphates; that is, by adding to the daily corn rations, nitrogen and phosphoric acid, and then compounds in the form of fibrine, gelatine, caseine, albumen and other articles of animal food (not including fat), and vegetable foods rich in gluten and the albuminoids.

3. Therefore, to cure hog cholera or prevent it, a radical change must be made in our whole system of feeding, so far as that system relies upon corn, as corn is at present constituted, as a sole and exclusive recourse for feeding and fattening.

Useful Family Recipes.

HOW TO CURRY FAVOR.—Take the half of your favor (a wedding favor will be found the cheapest) and well scrape it; then gently fry it a nice brown, or, if preferred, a light Indian ink. One minute before you take it up throw in a saladspoonful of disinfecting powder and two ounces of lip salve. Stir well for three-quarters of an hour, and serve up hot in pewter pots with bread crumbs. This dish will be found a most excellent substitute for black pudding for luncheon.

HOW TO MAKE A NICE PICKLE.—Take your youngest male child when about three years old. Let him have everything he wants; let him make as much noise as ever he likes; let him eat and drink as much and whatever he has a fancy for; give strict instructions to his papa, his big brothers, sisters, visitors, and servants that he is never to be punished in any way for anything he may do, and never even contradicted in any thing he may say. By the time he arrives at the sweet age of seven, your youngest male child will be a very nice pickle.

Cure for Scratches.

C. A. M., Victor, N. Y., asks the *Times* for a cure for scratches in a horse.

Reply.—This disease is also called "grease," and although it is not exactly the same as the fully developed grease, yet if neglected it results in it. The cure is to give the horse one ounce of hyposulphate of soda in his feed daily for a week or ten days, to wash the horse's heels twice a day with warm water and castile soap, and dry them thoroughly with a towel; after each washing they should be well smeared with crude petroleum or pure glycerine mixed with carbolic acid—one part of acid to twenty of glycerine.

THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.—Owing to the prevalence of a contagious disease among cattle in many parts of Europe, the Dominion government has issued an order prohibiting the importation of live stock from Europe, except at Halifax, St. John, and Quebec, where arrivals will be subjected to a rigid quarantine.

An Entire Brick.

Up in Burton, N. H., lived a family of Bricks. Uriah Brick was the father, and Mrs. Mary Brick the mother; and excellent people they were. As the oldest boy grew up bright and intelligent, the father, who had done well in the way of raising and selling cattle, determined to give him a collegiate education, and to that end the lad was sent over to Fryeburg academy, not many miles distant, there to receive the necessary educational rudiments. The youthful Uriah was received and accepted by the principal, and on the following day he made his appearance in the class taught by Professor Swan.

"Ah, young gentleman," said the professor, looking mildly through his gold-bowed glasses upon the new comer, "this is your first appearance in my class?"

"Yes, sir."

"What is your name?"

"You are a brick!" the youth deliberately enunciated. There could be no mistake. His language was plain.

"What, sir!" cried the professor, aghast. "Will you repeat those words?"

"You are—a—brick!"—slowly and emphatically.

"Upon my soul, young man, this is too monstrous! You cannot be in possession of your senses."

"How, sir?" stammered Uriah, Jr., at a loss to understand. "Have I offended?"

"Offended! Have you not grossly insulted me?"

"Insulted you! I certainly did not mean it."

"Did you not tell me that I was a brick?"

A gleam of intelligence and relief beamed upon the youth's ruddy face.

"Ah, sir," he said, "I understand the mistake. You asked me my name. It is a long one, and I only gave the initials of my baptismal appellatives. My name, in full, is Uriah Reynolds Anderson Brick."

"Ah—'um—yes," muttered the professor, while he mentally calculated the measure and sound of those initials. "Yes, yes—I see. Well, U—ah—Mr. Brick—we will go on with our lesson."

But that lesson was not a very profitable one for the class.

A Riot in Ireland.

A desperate fight took place in the streets of Limerick recently. Messrs. Butt and O'Shaughnessy, members of Parliament for the city, had announced their intention of addressing the people from the base of O'Connell's monument. A procession numbering some thousands consequently marched to the place. A body of Nationalists, armed with sticks, who had previously taken possession of the monument, attacked the procession. The Nationalists were overpowered, after a fight in which many persons were badly injured. The police and military were under arms, but abstained from interference.

The London *Standard's* correspondent at Limerick says the Home Rule procession numbered 4,000, and consisted of the trade guilds with bands and banners. Messrs. Butt, O'Shaughnessy and O'Sullivan occupied a carriage in the line.

The Nationalists were only a few hundred in number, but they were well armed with stones, bludgeons and knives, and had evidently drilled for the fight. The Nationalists in the first onset succeeded in smashing the musical instruments and destroying the banners of the Home Rulers, but they were at last driven into a public house, which was completely wrecked. The cause of the riot was the discontent of the Nationalists, who form a remnant of the Fenian party, at what they declare to be the utter neglect of the Home Rule question by the so-called Home Rule leaders during the present session of Parliament.

Over one hundred persons were wounded in the riot, of whom forty were seriously, and six, it is feared, fatally injured.

At the meeting Mr. Butt spoke hopefully of the prospects of the cause. He pointed to the efforts of the party during the session to obtain reforms in connection with parliamentary and municipal franchise. He declared if Ireland had a native Parliament to foster Irish industry Galway and Limerick would each have transatlantic packet stations.

How it is Done.

Speakers of the House of Representatives are as different in their ways of using the gavel as they are different in personal peculiarities. To use the gavel promptly, at the right time, and sparingly, is the secret of success in the chair; the slightest intemperance with the gavel vitiates quickly the power of any presiding officer. The present speaker, an exchange says, understands this perfectly; his gentle and deliberate but emphatic and forcible manner would almost enable him to dispense with the gavel in the ordinary proceedings of the House. When there is disorder, he does not add to the confusion, but sits quietly in the chair, tells the House, in a pleasant tone of remonstrance, that "there is so much confusion in the hall that it is impossible to go on with the business of the House," and remains silent until the members settle in their seats and perfect quiet is restored.

An Army of Three.

The rebellion in Mexico under Porfirio Diaz has less of vigor in it than insurrections usually need, and it seems not improbable now that the disturbance will die out of itself before the government shall have time to act against it. The latest news represents Diaz as in a ridiculous plight. He has Matamoros, it is true, but the government which he wishes to overturn is in the interior, and he must march against it speedily if he is to do so at all. Not long since he paraded the national guard, eight hundred strong, and after making a "stirring" speech, presented to the faithful battalion certain battle flags. Then, while their breasts were supposed to glow with the fires of rebellion, he called for volunteers to follow him in his march upon the capital. One officer and two men offered themselves, and the leader was forced to disarm the troops whom he had just loaded with ostentatious honors.

A Great Moral Lesson.

A long chap, with a piping voice, entered a saloon and gaining the attention of the half dozen loafers therein congregated, he said:

"Gentlemen, how many of you will drink at my expense?"

"I will," was repeated by the seven in chorus.

"This proves to you, gentlemen," continued the vagrant, putting down a nickel for his own beer, "how little can be depended on first impressions. You love me now, filled with anticipations of a square drink. Your anticipations will be blasted, and then you will hate me. Let this be a great moral lesson to you."

They put him out in a hurry, but the great moral lesson was there just the same.

Running a Newspaper.

It seems to some men, says the New York *Sun*, as easy as lying to run a newspaper. But it is not so, by any means. It is a trade by itself, as distinct as the shoe business is from engineering. There is no industry in which a man may lose more money than the publication of a newspaper. Almost before he knows it he has sunk a fortune and produced no effect. A paying newspaper is a very valuable property, but a losing one, unless it is steadily progressing toward paying, is a greedy and insatiate monster devouring greenbacks as an elephant does hay.

A FRIGHTFUL CRIME.—The Montreal *Telegram* says: The dead body of a new born infant was found lying alongside the railway track near Guy street, and from appearances had been thrown from a Pullman car window in the express. Its tongue had been torn from the roots as if to stop the little thing's cries, and could not be found. An inquest was held, and a verdict of willful murder returned against party or parties unknown.

A CHARLEY ROSS STORY.

A Plot to Kidnap Jay Gould and Fisk. Send them to Africa, and Sell them into Slavery.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* tells that paper the following story: There has been a time when Jay Gould and a distinguished companion were in imminent danger of being kidnapped, not for a short period, as has been stated was the intention in the Drew-Robinson-Rubino case, but for a time which might only have terminated with their lives.

One evening Mr. Gould gave me the history of the affair while we were sitting in his office. He was in unusually good humor, and becoming talkative, began to relate many of the interesting incidents of his life. Finally he said: "Did I ever tell you about the plot which was formed to kidnap Fisk and myself and send us away to Africa?" Of course, I expressed entire ignorance of ever having heard anything about such a plot from him or anybody else, and Mr. Gould gave me the history of it something as follows:

"When Jim Fisk and myself begun to do business together, his peculiar appearance and extraordinary actions attracted the attention of everybody in the country to ourselves, and a great deal of useless annoyance was the result. Everything that happened in Wall street was soon laid at our door, and no matter whether a speculation resulted fortunately or the reverse, we were credited with a hand in the manipulation of it. When people made money they would not thank us; when they lost it we received their maledictions. I preferred a more unobtrusive style of life, but Fisk was never contented unless he made a splurge and dragged me into it. After a time detectives were continually shadowing us from one place to another by day, and when we went to bed they watched in front of the houses. It was a year or more before Fisk died that I was conscious of being followed constantly by a person very peculiar in his general appearance, who I judged was not a regular detective, as his face could be too easily remembered by one who had ever seen it. I therefore was puzzled to account for his actions, and was about to mention the matter to the police, when, as I was entering my residence late one night, he suddenly confronted me. There was nobody around, and at first I had a good notion to run away from him; he spoke quickly, however, and I decided to remain, and trust to luck to get away if he should make any hostile demonstration. He said he wanted to speak to me on the subject of my personal safety, which, he said, was in great peril. He had followed seafaring life, and was in need of money; he had been urged to enlist in a desperate scheme, and thought if he could realize by disclosing the information, instead of committing crime, he would be glad to do it.

"I became satisfied after a short parley that he really possessed important information, and entered into negotiations for its possession. A price was agreed upon, and he revealed the facts that negotiations had been entered into by wealthy parties, who were anxious to obtain control of the Erie road, whereby Fisk and myself were to be kidnapped late at night and put on board a large schooner then anchored in the lower bay, and taken away to Africa. The person who was to do the job had been engaged in blockage running during the war, and was to receive $100,000 in gold.

"I of course went to Fisk immediately and gave him the particulars. He was incredulous, and it was not until we chartered a tug boat and proceeded to the lower bay in company with the informer that he was satisfied. We boarded the schooner, and found it fitted with every appliance for the successful confinement of ourselves. Directly in front of the cabin a room had been built of heavy plank, and accessible from the cabin only, in which we were to have been placed when captured. Rings were fixed in the floor, and the intention was evidently, as the man said, to keep us chained inside like a couple of wild beasts. We obtained every particular concerning the scheme, and were preparing to arrest the conspirators, when they found out that we were warned, and disappeared. Fisk thought we had better say nothing about the matter, because the feasibility of the scheme might suggest itself to other parties, and thereby put our persons in additional peril."

In response to a question as to the uses to which they were to be put upon arrival in Africa, Mr. Gould stated that the intention was, he believed, to sell Fisk and himself to negro kings in the interior as slaves. The party who disclosed the kidnapping scheme was rewarded handsomely, and his whereabouts was known to Mr. Gould at the time he told me.

Such was the story, which seems almost incredible. It was, however, related to me substantially as above.

The Wonderful Ventriloquist.

Sir David Brewster notices a ventriloquist of exceptional skill, M. St. Gille, who one day entered a church where some monks were lamenting the death of a brother. Suddenly they heard a voice, as if from over their heads, bewailing the condition of the departed in purgatory, and reproaching them for their want of zeal; not suspecting the trick, they fell on their faces and chanted the "*De Profundis*." A committee appointed by the Academie des Sciences to report on the phenomena of ventriloquism went with M. St. Gille to the house of a lady, to whom they announced that they had come to investigate a case of aerial "spirits" somewhere in the neighborhood. During the interview she heard what she termed "spirit voices" above her head, underneath the floor, and in distant parts of the room, and was with difficulty convinced that the only spirit present was the ventriloquistic voice of M. St. Gille. Brewster tells of another master of this art, Louis Brabant, valet de chambre to Francis I., whose suit was rejected by the parents of a beautiful and well dowered girl with whom he was in love. He called on the mother, after the death of the father, again to urge his suit; and while he was present she heard the voice of her deceased husband, expressing remorse for having rejected Louis Brabant, and conjuring her to give her immediate consent to the betrothal. Frightened and alarmed, she consented. Brabant, deeming it desirable to behave liberally in the marriage arrangements, but having not much cash at command, resolved to try whether his ventriloquism would be as efficacious with a money lending banker as it had been with the widow. Calling on the old usurer at Lyons, he managed that the conversation should turn upon the subject of demons, specters, and purgatory. Suddenly was heard the voice of the usurer's father, complaining of the horrible sufferings he was enduring in purgatory, and saying that there was no way of obtaining alleviation except by the usurer advancing money to the visitor for the sake of ransoming Christians from the hands of the Turks. The usurer was terrified, but too much in love with his gold to yield at once. Brabant went next day and resumed the conversation, when shortly were heard voices of a host of dead relations, all telling the same terrible story, and all pointing out the only way of obtaining relief. The usurer could resist no longer; he placed 10,000 crowns in the hands of the unsuspected ventriloquist, who of course forgot to pay it over for the ransom of Christians either in Turkey or anywhere else. When the usurer learned afterward how he had been duped he died of vexation.

Celebrations by Germans.

The Germans of New York propose to celebrate the coming fourth of July with unusual *eclat*. A grand torchlight procession, composed of German singers, will enter Union square as the clock strikes twelve on the night of July 3. They are to range themselves about the statue of Washington, and then all the bands are to play Bayard Taylor's new national hymn, while the assembled multitude will join in with their voices, and the heavens will ring with music. During the day there will be orations, music and tableaux at public halls.

Gold Mining in the Black Hills.

Colonel Dodge has published a small work on the Black Hills region, describing the physical features of the country, the soil, timber, climate, etc., and giving much information respecting the precious metals supposed to be deposited there. There is gold in the hills, no doubt, but how much is yet a question. The author thinks it is no place for poor men. The mining is of such a nature that it requires capital to carry it on profitably.

It has passed into a proverb that "placer" mining is the poor man's diggings, while "quartz" mining is only for the rich. Placer mining in the Black Hills will not pay the poor man, unless he be a "heathen Chinee." He may make a little money by securing a claim, selling it out to a man or company who has capital to buy up many claims, then looking for and securing another claim with the same intention and result. This is a poor and precarious foundation on which to base a living. No man can make more than the barest wages by panworking a single claim in the Black Hills. The placer mines, as well as the quartz mines, are here only for the rich man, and I would advise no poor man to go into the hills with the expectation of making money by mining himself. Of course, he may be fortunate enough to strike rich diggings and do well; but as a general rule he will make more money as day laborer for some wealthy man or company than he possibly can by working for himself on a single claim. The reports of the enormous wealth of the placer mines in the Black Hills are the most barefaced fabrications, got up by miners who wish to sell their claims. Money is to be made here by men who have sufficient capital to buy up claims along the creek, sufficient to warrant the expense of dams, ditches, and all work necessary for hydraulic mining. If they have already the means of comfortable livelihood, poor men had better stay at home, unless prepared to work on wages. All this is said on the supposition that the Black Hills will, sooner or later, be opened to the miner. Under present circumstances, in addition to the disadvantages mentioned, he is liable at any moment to be arrested by the troops and sent from the hills a prisoner.

Figures of the Centennial.

An abstract of the report of the treasurer of the Centennial discloses the condition of the finances from May, 1873, to April, 1876, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Capital stock—amount paid for installments by stockholders		$2,132,142.40
Donations from various sources		53,808.60
Donation of the women's building		31,161.46
From sale of medals		15,118.72
From interest on deposits	$27,677.78	
Water rents, etc	2,752.37	
Sale of old materials, rents, transfers, etc	3,818 22	
		34,248.37
On account of contracts for concessions		193,250.00
State of Pennsylvania towards erection of the permanent building		543,343.78
City of Philadelphia for the erection of Centennial buildings		1,190,084.95
United States on account of appropriation of February 16, 1876		500,000.00
Treasury of the United States refunded for amount advanced for memorial certificates		24,500.000
On account of terminal charges		5,407.17
Amount borrowed		380,000.00
		5 103,063.25

PAYMENTS.

On account of buildings and for grading, drainage and laying out grounds, water works, gas mains, machinery, plans, salaries of engineers and architects, clerks, printing, advertising, stationery and all other charges incident to said buildings and grounds	$4,178,101.44
United States Centennial commission for salaries, clerk hire, printing, advertising, plans and other charges	246,229.01
Centennial board of finance for salaries, clerk hire, rent, printing, advertising, stationery, commissions to agents, fire and police, charged with and other charges and expenses	196,596.96
For dies, bullion, coinage, cases, etc	22,898.55
Paid on account of money borrowed	140,000.000
Advanced for engraving and printing memorial certificates	24,500.00
Balance on deposit in banks	294,425.76
Cash in office	311.53
	$5,103,063.25

France and America.

The grand operatic festival, organized by the Franco-American Union in Paris, to raise funds for the erection of the statue of Liberty in New York harbor, was a great success. The exterior and stage of the opera house were decorated with American flags. The audience was a brilliant one, consisting of many distinguished persons and the elite of Parisian society. Among those present were Minister Washburne and all the members of the United States legation, ex-President Thiers, MM. Waddington, Oscar De Lafayette, Rochambeau, and De Tocqueville.

The American colony was very fully represented. The opera company and the orchestra executed several selections. Eight hundred picked singers from the various orpheon societies joined in the performance of a cantata, entitled "Liberty Enlightening the World," dedicated to the people of the United States, and composed especially for the occasion by Charles Gounod. The work was rendered with great spirit, and received with immense applause. Several patriotic songs were sung. The audience was most enthusiastic. M. Laboulaye delivered an eloquent address. He described the position of France and America in 1776, and reviewed the events leading to the Revolution. He said the proclamation of American independence was the introduction of free republican government in the modern world. He pointed out the part taken by the French nobility in the achievement of American liberty, and concluded as follows:

The proposed movement symbolizes American freedom, which bears peace and enlightenment everywhere. It will be the eternal monument of the friendship of France and America, ever recalling the united names of Washington and Lafayette, and the union of two peoples, who formerly united to found independence, and now united to cement fraternity.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of "Hail Columbia."

The Brazilian Wedding Hoax.

Some months ago an account of a brilliant wedding in Brazil was printed in a journal in this country and widely copied. It was apparently a veracious report, and represented "De Souza Cabral, of Diamentine, Brazil," as one of the richest and most extravagant men in the world. In a short time begging letters addressed to this mythical character begun to accumulate in the New York post-office, and when this was announced in the newspapers the author of the hoax asked the post-office department to order their delivery to him. This request Postmaster-General Jewell has refused in a letter in which he says:

"The letters have all been opened in the dead letter office and returned to the writers. These letters averaged twenty a week from the New York office alone, and probably as many more from the other exchange offices. The writers represented every condition in life; but while all parts of the Union were well represented, the South furnished the largest contingent. With characteristic directness, the gifts or loans asked were usually large, while in one instance the writer of the letter would have been grateful for a sufficient amount to purchase a sewing machine. This was the smallest sum asked for. Sons of aged and infirm parents, clergymen, invalids, men who had failed in business, all with the same childlike faith, looked to the diamond king for relief, and seemed confident that the trifle they asked would be surely forthcoming. Many inclosed postage stamps for return postage; others inclosed photographs only to have the clerks who returned the letters wonder at the credulity of the writers, and wish they could tell them to place more reliance upon their own efforts than upon the liberality of others."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Massachusetts' delegates to the national Republican convention were left unpledged; and although resolutions favoring Bristow and Blaine individually for the Presidency were before the convention they were not acted upon..... The fifty-seventh anniversary of the institution of Odd Fellowship was celebrated at Baltimore by an imposing parade.... By the burning of an opera house in Rouen, France, while the entire company was preparing for the performance, many of the troupe lost their lives, the principal lady singer being among the number. Four soldiers were killed and a number wounded in the endeavor to save those confined in the burning building. Fifty persons were so badly injured as to necessitate their removal to the hospital..... John Smith shot five bullets into and killed Judge Carson, of Crab Orchard, Ky. A week thereafter, while on his way from court in charge of officers, several of the sons of the deceased endeavored to kill the prisoner. The young men were arrested before any harm was done, and on their promising not to repeat the attempt were set at liberty..... The French Atlantic cable is broken two hundred miles from Brest..... The *Christian Union*, Beecher's paper, has again changed publishers, the last company having failed.

The New York Democracy, in convention in Utica, appointed delegates to the national convention, heading the delegation with Senator Kernan. After directing the appointees to act as a unit, the convention adopted resolutions declaring its settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, the frugal expenditure, and the administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious necessity of the times, the commanding issue now before the people of the Union; and while entertaining a cordial appreciation of other Democratic statesmen, respectfully suggest the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President..... The New York *World*, Governor Tilden's home organ, says: Whoever obtains the nomination of the respective parties must show to the conventions their ability to carry the State of New York. Here seems to lie the prize which the politicians have fixed their eyes upon with avidity, and it is this which seems to intensify the prevalent feeling among the Democratic politicians that Governor Tilden is the most available man.

Mary Shenan was found in Cincinnati with her throat cut, and the body of a newly-born female child with its head nearly severed from its body was found under the bed ..... Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, has vetoed the James Parton Marriage bill..... Representatives of the great powers having met at Rome and asked the advice of the cardinals as to the best means of bringing an end to the conflicts between the states and the church, the cardinals answered unanimously that peace was impossible until the independence of the church was acknowledged..... The plague in Mesopotamia is on the increase, and has appeared in the military hospitals and garrisons. At Bagdad from April 2 to April 10, inclusive, there were 386 attacks and 208 deaths..... The California Republicans left the delegates to the national convention unpledged, but expressed their preference for Blaine..... The German imperial court of discipline has sentenced Count Von Arnim to formal dismissal from the public service and the payment of costs of proceedings..... The Post-office Appropriation bill foots up a total of $32,189,109, of which the revenues of the department will probably cover $29,258,203..... It is becoming more and more evident, the New York *Argus* tells us, that whoever carries the Presidential election in November must carry the State of New York. It is this which gives Tilden his great prominence as a candidate in the Democratic party, and which may possibly give him the nomination.... General Crook announces that the Indians at Red Cloud are on the verge of starvation, owing to the non-arrival of supplies. He fears they may go on the warpath as a result.

The Porte calls on the European powers to aid him in putting down the insurrection in his dominions, citing as a precedent the aid given Russia in quelling the rebellion in Hungary in 1849..... The body of Edward Fuller, of Rutney, Vt., missing since March first, has been found in a pasture lot in Westminster, together with the remains of his horse and sleigh. A jug of liquor by his side indicates that he was intoxicated at the time he was lost in the snow..... The steamer Quesaant, of Brest, France, has foundered at sea. Twenty-one lives were lost ..... A four-year-old child of Mary Grenon, in New York city, was burned to death by its clothes catching fire. The mother lay drunk in the room at the time..... The Centennial commission have decided to close the buildings Sundays, but leave the grounds open free of charge ..... Queen Victoria has been proclaimed empress of India. .....Advices from Japan state that on March 29th a fire at Izushi destroyed upward of three thousand houses and ten lives. One hundred and forty houses in Matsmai were burned the same day, and on April second twenty houses were destroyed at Osaka. The loss was not heavy, as the houses of the natives are one-story wooden structures.

J. S. Adams, a law student at Chester, Vt., committed suicide by taking poison. His intemperate habits had caused an estrangement between his betrothed and himself, and that was probably the cause of his mad act..... The revolt in Algiers has been completely subdued. The leaders have been captured and are held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes..... Mukhtar Pasha reports that he has entered Nicsic in triumph, after defeating a large body of insurgents at Presjeka and occupying their intenchments..... By the upsetting of a sailboat from Newcastle, Del., two of the four boy occupants were drowned..... The king of Dahomey, for ill-using a British subject, was fined a sum of money, whereupon he informed the English commodore that if he would come to Abomey he (the king) would pay him in powder and bullets..... Dartmouth College has decided to send a crew to Saratoga, and each student will be assessed to pay the expenses.... The report of March 10th showed that the national banks of the country held coin to the value of $6,923,635.75 and coin certificates amounting to $22,153,710.00..... Prof. Blake, known as a mind reader, committed suicide by poisoning in San Francisco, on account of poverty.

Great Britain is having trouble with some of her Indian subjects on the Punjaub frontier. Two Afredi clans have sent their families to places of safety and proclaimed war. Several of their raids have been successful, and the government has been obliged to send a large force to suppress them..... The boiler of a steam ferryboat, plying between Rudesheim and Bingen, Germany, exploded. It is believed that thirty persons were killed..... The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has agreed to expel E. J. Petroff, member from Philadelphia, for offering lobbyists to procure fourteen votes for $7,500. Petroff claimed to have made the offer with the view of ascertaining if money was being used, and if so to oppose it..... The insurgents in Cuba attacked a railway train between two military stations and succeeded in burning all the cars. The passengers made resistance and a number of them were wounded..... The Chinese quarter of the town of Antioch, Cal., was fired by whites and partially destroyed..... The public debt was reduced $2,781,181 in April.

The Irish riflemen are competing for places on the team which is to come to Philadelphia. Secretary Fish has formally notified the British government of the abrogation of the article relating to extradition of criminals contained in the treaty between the two countries. This action is taken in consequence of England refusing to extradite Winslow and some other malefactors desired by this country..... The three thousand iron strikers of Suffield, Eng., have resumed work at reduced wages. .... During an election in Indianapolis, Ind., a riot broke out, and one man was killed and a number seriously wounded..... The Pennsylvania Legislature has expelled another member—Mr. Lynott—for receiving money in connection with the Boom bill..... By the burning of Straiton & Storm's tobacco factory in New York city, $75,000 were lost..... Forty masked men are tured and bound the night watchmen of the Willow Bank, Mount Bank, and Rhodes & Co.'s coal mines, near Masillon, Ohio, and then set the shafts on fire. It is supposed they were strikers..... State Senator Twitchell, of Louisiana, and his brother-in-law, King, were assassinated while being ferried over the river at Coushatta, in that State.

Young man, you can't learn anything new by hearing yourself talk.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio, called up the House joint resolution explanatory of the law allowing the commissioner of internal revenue to issue special tax stamps to persons carrying on business of retail dealers in liquor, tobacco, etc., upon railroad trains and steamboats. Passed.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep.,) of Massachusetts, introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to renew the issue of fractional currency, providing that the total amount outstanding at any one time shall not exceed $5,000,000. Referred.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, the pending amendment being to strike out the words, "If not incompatible with the relations of the United States to other powers," so that it should read: "That the President be and hereby is authorized to preserve from the Japanese indemnity fund the sum of $125,000, to be used in the manner hereinafter provided, and is further authorized to pay over to the government of Japan the residue of said fund," etc. Agreed to.

HOUSE

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill. It contains appropriations for mail depredations and special agents, $110,000; for post route maps, $20,000; for advertising, $25,000, and provides that the postmaster-general shall cause an advertisement of the mail lettings of each State and Territory to be posted up in each post-office therein, to be posted conspicuously for at least sixty days before the time of such letting, but no other advertisement of such lettings shall be required; compensation to postmasters, $6,500,000, and to clerks, $3,290,000; for payments to letter carriers, $1,650,000, provided that hereafter the free delivery system shall not be established in cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants where now established by law; for inland transportation, $14,500,000; for transportation of foreign mails, $220,000; for balances due foreign countries, $50,000. If the revenue of the Post-office department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by the bill, then the sum of $2,680,984 is hereby appropriated. For steamship service between San Francisco, China and Japan, $250,000. The amount recommended to be appropriated by the bill is as follows: For general service of the Post-office department, $31,089,109; for steamship service, $250,000; for official postage stamps for the use of the Post-office department, $850,000; total, $32,189,109. The above amount is to be provided for as follows: By the revenues of the department, estimated at $29,258,203; by appropriations for deficiency out of the treasury, $2,680,906; by direct appropriations out of the treasury, $250,000. The total amount recommended by this bill is less than the estimates therefor in the sum of $5,750,696.99.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. All the items for surveyor-generals were, on motion of Mr. Randall, struck out of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell (Dem.), of Alabama, the salary of the commissioner of agriculture was raised from $2,700 to $3,000. On motion of Mr. Holman an additional paragraph was added, making it the duty of the commissioner to collect agricultural statistics, and to compile the same, and to publish monthly statements thereof.

The House proceeded to vote on the various amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. All those amendments on which a separate vote was not asked were agreed to in bulk. The first amendment on which a separate vote was taken was one offered by Mr. Hurlbut (Rep.), of Illinois, increasing the compensation of Territorial judges from $2,500 to $3,000. Rejected—39 to 119.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Caldwell (Dem.), of Alabama, appropriating $3,000 for the collection of agricultural statistics. Rejected.

The section transferring the Indian bureau from the Interior department to the War department was then stricken out of the bill, and then the bill was passed—yeas, 208; nays, 17.

Mr. Randall offered the following amendment to rule 5, saying that he did so at the special request of the speaker: "Provided, that in case of the protracted illness of the speaker, he may make such appointment (that of speaker pro tem.) for a period not exceeding ten days, with the approval of the House of the person he may name." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Scales (Dem.), of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill appropriating $5,000 for the subsistence of the Apache Indians in Arizona. Passed.

Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill relating to the punishment of witnesses adjudged to be in contempt by either House of Congress.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, moved a bill to repeal so much of the resumption act as authorizes the redemption and cancellation of United States notes and the sale of United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose. Rejected—yeas, 115; nays, 111; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Morrison (Dem.), of Illinois, moved a resolution directing the several committees of the House having charge of investigations, to conduct such investigations with open doors, except when in the opinion of such committees the public interest will be prejudiced thereby; and that any person accused before a committee shall have the right to be heard in his own person or by counsel, or both. Adopted.

Mr. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of silver coin throughout the country, to issue the silver coin now in the treasury, to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars, in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and providing that the notes so received and exchanged shall be reissued only on retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received at the treasury in payment of dues to the United States, and that such fractional currency, when so substituted, shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund, as provided in the act of April 17, 1876.

A Narrow Escape.

A cave occurred in the Manzanita mine, directly over a powder drift which was being run, and shut in two men. There were four men working in the drift—one white man and three Chinamen. The tunnel was eighty feet long, with drifts running at right angles from the end, a distance of forty-six feet on one side and forty-eight on the other. George Bradshaw, the white man, was working in one of the drifts, and a Chinaman in the other. The carman came out of the tunnel with a load, and one of the Chinese for powder, about the time the cave occurred, and ran away from the danger when they saw the mass of dirt coming, but the men inside were closed in. A large mass of dirt mixed with great bowlders of pine clay covered the ground in front of the tunnel, and the force ran at once turned on both nozzles and set 1,500 inches of water at work washing the same off. This was continued without interruption until the rails of the track of the tunnel were found. The water was then turned off and men set at work sinking a shaft through the caved mass to tap the tunnel. A large gang were present to sink and prepare timbers for safety, and by diligent work they reached the tunnel and found the men all right and ready to be hoisted up through the hole and to the surface. It was a narrow escape. The air was bad, and a candle would not burn for hours before the rescue. The water in the tunnel was getting to be about up to the top of the men's boots, and that caused them more fear than anything else. Bradshaw said he was frightened from no other cause than fear that the water might rise high enough to shut off air entirely. He felt confident the men would dig him out, and they did.

A Timely Hint.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: It would be well for everybody who has to do with the accommodation or the transportation of visitors to the exhibition to recollect that first impressions are the most lasting, and that the scale of prices which the earliest visitors find in force will be that by which they and all others will measure the cost of coming to the show. It will be of no service to reduce the prices afterward, as the experience of Vienna made sufficiently plain. As a mere matter of policy, it would be better to make all prices low at first and raise them afterward, though better still to keep them down all the time. This applies to hotels and lodging houses, to railway and cab companies, to shopkeepers, to everybody. It will be easy to kill the goose before it has laid any of the golden eggs we are expecting from it, and impossible, by any means, to bring it to life again. And the rule appl